

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

MARCH 18, 1950

51st
YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Fred Bailey
Room 440
Administration
Bldg.
Department of
Agriculture
(TFS)
Washington D C

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MAY 4 - 1950
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Dennis Ginnery

Welcome to Dallas

For your big Convention
at Fair Park - April 3-4-5

AGRICULTURE



RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

There are definite reasons for the
Superiority of LUMMUS Double Moting Multi-Jet Gins

1. **Simplicity**
2. **Economy**
3. **Sample**
4. **Capacity**

"Your Best Bet is Multi-Jet"

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Ga.

Memphis, Tenn.

*We Cordially Invite You to Visit
Our Office and New Demonstration Plant
3315 Elm Street*

while you are in Dallas for the

**TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION
APRIL 3-4-5**

Members of our engineering staff will be available for consultation on any of your ginning problems without cost or obligation. We are looking forward to a grand convention and the pleasure of meeting once again with our good friends in the cotton ginning industry. Here's hoping we may see you there.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

• DALLAS •

MEMPHIS

FIRE STRUCK HARD

AT THIS FEED AND GRAIN PRODUCTS COMPANY

Early Sunday morning, October 17, 1948, fire struck the plant of Schafer Feed and Grain Products, Galesburg, Ill. It is believed that the blaze started at the top of the elevator shaft, spreading rapidly to consume everything

except the Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks and the grain stored in them. Here are shown actual news photographs taken at the time of the disastrous fire.



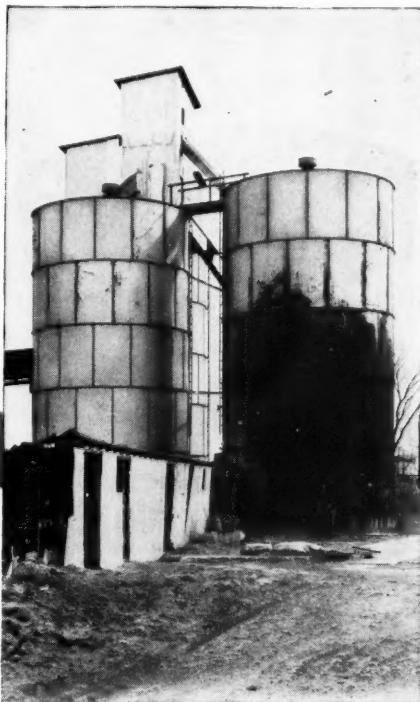
A RAGING INFERNO. The main plant is blacked out by dense smoke as firemen battle the flames. A Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tank (upper left) protects the stored grain.



TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF WOOD STRUCTURES. Blackened shells of main plant testify to the destructiveness of the fire which was so intense that telephone poles at some distance from main conflagration were set afire (upper right). At the height of the fire, Butler Tanks were almost completely enveloped by the flames.



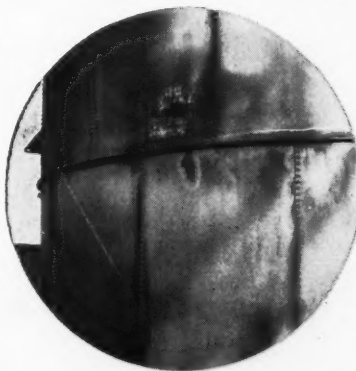
... but Couldn't Get To The Stored Grain



AFTERMATH OF FIRE is shown in photograph at left. Butler Grain Tanks stand virtually unscathed amid ruins of plant. Nearly all the grain stored in these tanks was still marketable in spite of intense heat and flood of water which was constantly directed at tanks during fire.

CLOSE-UP (right) of Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tank reveals only minor damage to tanks in fire which completely destroyed all other structures.

PROTECT Your Grain in fire-safe Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks. Mail coupon today for complete information.



BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo. Galesburg, Ill. Richmond, Calif. Minneapolis, Minn.

Address all inquiries to:

7391 E. 13th St., Kansas City 3, Mo.

991PP 6th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dept. XXX Shipyard #2, P.O. Box 1072, Richmond, Calif.

Send complete information on Butler Bolted Steel Grain Tanks.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

Surpassing ALL

PRESENT DAY STANDARDS OF COTTONSEED



SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

LOWER YOUR COSTS PER BALE WITH...



1210-12A
POWER
of proved dependability



Smooth Power for Continuous Duty....

MM 1210-12A power is a proved way to cut costs. The MM 1210-12A unit with its low cost per h. p. offers you exceptional fuel savings and power value. Smooth 12-cylinder power with counter-balanced crankshafts minimizes vibration, lengthens engine life and lowers maintenance costs. Equipment driven by the 1210-12A lasts longer since there is less transmitted vibration.

You Get These Plus Values with the MM 1210-12A

Regulated Cooling and water-cooled manifolds give uniform operating temperatures throughout engine for most efficient long-life performance.

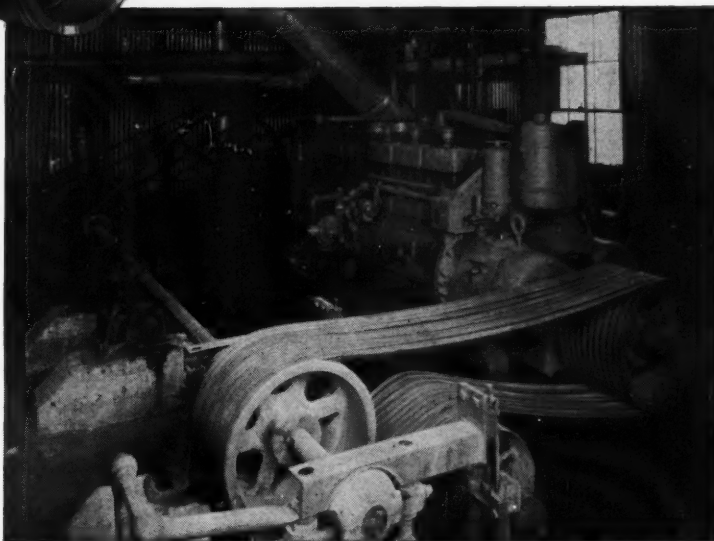
Crankcase Ventilating minimizes engine oil sludge for more effective lubrication and reduced maintenance.

Cylinder Head and Blocks are cast in pairs and are removable for economical low-cost servicing.

Front Power Take-Off for direct drive equips the 1210-12A for easy installation where conditions require opposite rotation or auxiliary drive.

Crankshafts and Connecting Rods are drop-forged steel. Precision-built shell type bearings are replaceable.

Camshafts are of wear-resistant Proferall metal with flame-hardened cams to produce an extremely hard-wearing surface.



MM 1210-12A units furnishing power requirements for the Dockery Gin at Ruleville, Miss.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA



Use
DOW 9-B
SEED PROTECTANT
THOROUGHLY TESTED AND USED EXTENSIVELY BY LARGE GROWERS

Cotton growers, seed treaters and commercial seed growers know from profitable experience that Dow 9-B Seed Protectant does a real job! It acts two ways:

- (1) It disinfects the seed surface, halting the spread of anthracnose, angular leaf spot, and certain other destructive diseases.
- (2) It coats each seed with a chemical film, giving protection against fungi which cause pre-emergence damping off.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO YOU?

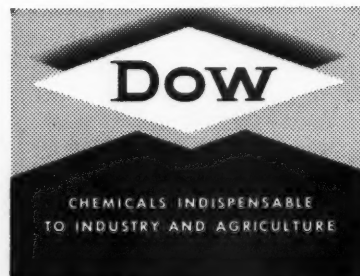
To the seed treater, it means effective seed treatment in conventional equipment at a cost of only 3c to 6c per bushel. Non-hazardous to operating personnel when used as recommended. Seed may be treated with Dow 9-B Seed Protectant at any time prior to planting and stored until needed.

To the grower, this means earlier planting in cold, damp soil; use of less seed per acre; better stands, healthier plants and higher yields. Animal poisoning from accidental eating of treated seed is very unlikely.

Are you prepared to offer this low-cost "crop" insurance? Why not get acquainted with the many advantages of Dow 9-B Seed Protectant? Ask your distributor—or write to Dow for literature.

USE DEPENDABLE DOW
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS
WEED AND GRASS KILLERS • INSECTICIDES • FUNGICIDES
SEED PROTECTANT • PLANT GROWTH REGULATORS
GRAIN AND SOIL FUMIGANTS • WOOD PRESERVATIVE

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN



Laugh IT OFF

Doctor: How do you feel when you actually kill a man, Colonel?

Colonel: Not so bad. How about you?

• • •

Two old time doctors were reminiscing one evening recently.

First (boasting): The only bad mistake in diagnosis that I can remember of was when I prescribed for indigestion and afterwards learned that my patient could easily have afforded appendicitis.

• • •

"Now, Mrs. Spreadbottom," said the doctor, "you'll have to go on a diet. All you can eat is some lettuce, carrots, green onions and green stuff."

"I don't understand," said the woman. "Do I take this before or after meals?"

• • •

Judge O'Flaherty: Haven't you been before me before?

Prisoner: No, y'r Honor. Oi niver saw but one face that looked loike yours an' that was the photograph of an Irish King.

Judge O'Flaherty: Discharged! Call the next case.

• • •

Mrs. Subblefield: Can't the doctors extend any hope at all to the relatives of that very rich man?

Mrs. Murphy: No; they say he is likely to live on for years.

• • •

Patient: Doctor, are you sure this is pneumonia? Sometimes doctors prescribe for pneumonia and the patient dies of something else.

Doctor (with dignity): When I prescribe for pneumonia, you die of pneumonia.

• • •

A man boasted that he had been in every hospital in town.

Friend: Impossible! What about the maternity hospital?

Man: I was born there.

• • •

A minister tacked this notice on the church door: "Brother Smith departed for heaven at 4:40 p.m. yesterday." The next day he found tacked beside it: "Heaven 9 a.m.: Smith not arrived yet. Great anxiety."

• • •

Fair Plaintiff: When I get on the witness stand, I suppose I have to bare everything.

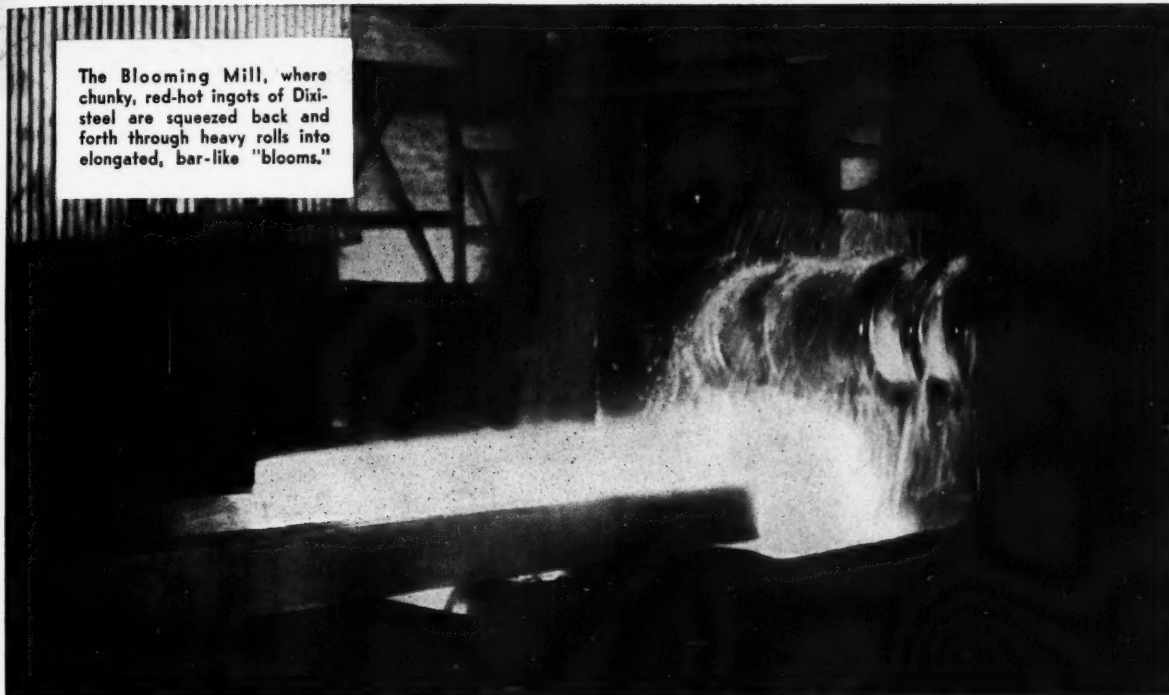
Her Lawyer: Oh, no! I think not; it'll be sufficient if you merely cross your legs.

• • •

Visitor: Doctor, what can you say to a girl who is so scary she jumps into the nearest man's arms every time she's frightened?

Doctor: Boo!

The Blooming Mill, where chunky, red-hot ingots of Dixisteel are squeezed back and forth through heavy rolls into elongated, bar-like "blooms."



Blooms are important in steel, too!

Good steel, like good cotton, depends on a good bloom.

No matter how fine the quality of a red-hot ingot may be, the quality of the finished steel product depends to a large extent on the skill and knowledge of the men who operate the blooming mill.

The extra care and expert handling of the bloom . . . coupled with almost fifty years experience in making cotton ties . . . results in ties and buckles that make the name Dixisteel a favorite of ginners everywhere.

Standard bundles of Dixisteel Ties weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties — each 11½ feet in length, 15/16-inches wide and of approximately 19½ gauge thickness. Thirty Dixisteel Buckles are firmly attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound Dixisteel Ties are also available. They vary from 45-pound ties only in thickness. Both weights are available with or without buckles.

For cotton ties and buckles of uniform strength, quality, durability and finish — specify Dixisteel.



DIXISTEEL BUCKLES are easy to thread



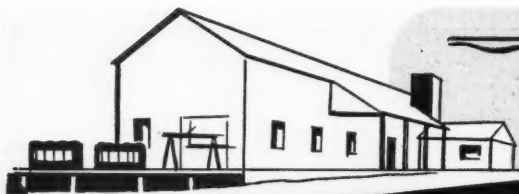
Scientifically designed, Dixisteel Buckles thread easily, provide firm seating and will not slip up or down. Made from special-analysis steel, these sturdy buckles withstand the severe stress and strain applied when the press is opened. They won't give way or cut the tie. Available with Dixisteel Ties or separately in kegs or carload lots. Buy the buckle that is built to bear the brunt — Dixisteel.

DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES
AND BUCKLES

made only by the

Atlantic Steel Company

MAKERS OF DIXISTEEL SINCE 1901
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



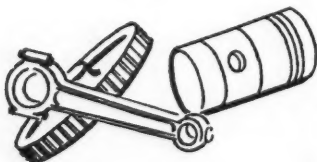
Your Headquarters for "CATERPILLAR" DIESEL ENGINES

A size for every use . . .
capacity to 500 H. P.



"CATERPILLAR" COMPLETE SERVICE

Our department is manned by "Caterpillar"-trained mechanics—a modern shop of specialized tools and machines. For your convenience, prompt field service.



"CATERPILLAR" GENUINE PARTS

We install and supply genuine "Caterpillar" parts. This assures you accurate fitting and long-life that will equal or exceed the original's performance!



D311



D315



D318



D8800



D13000



D17000



D364



D375



D386



D397

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J. A. RIGGS TRACTOR COMPANY
Little Rock — Fort Smith — McGehee
West Memphis

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JOHN FABICK TRACTOR CO.
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CENTRAL TEXAS MACHINERY CO.
Abilene

R. B. GEORGE EQUIPMENT CO.
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San Antonio — Corpus Christi — Weslaco

WEST TEXAS EQUIPMENT CO.
Amarillo — Lubbock

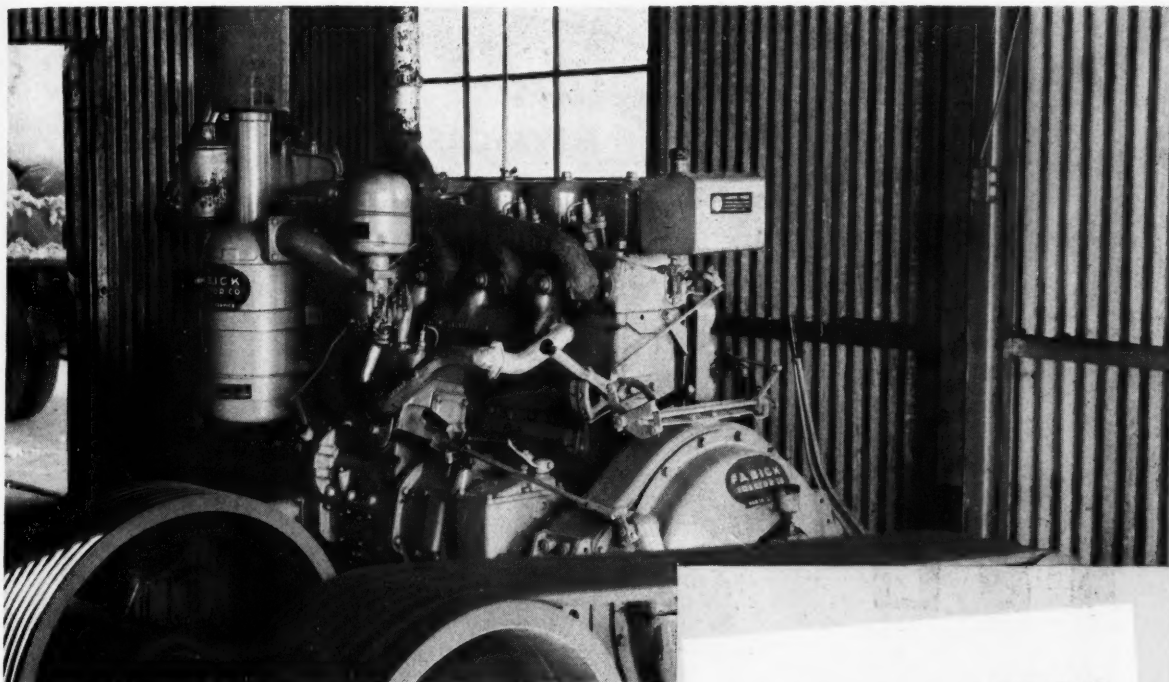
CATERPILLAR

DIESEL ENGINES

• TRACTORS

• MOTOR GRADERS

• EARTHMOVING EQUIPMENT

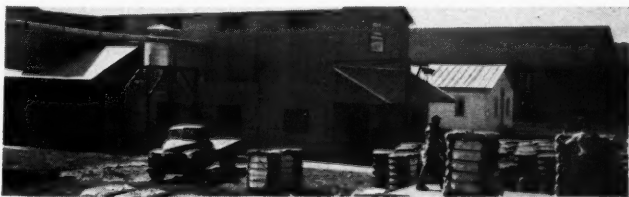


BEFORE a "Caterpillar" D13000 Cotton Gin Engine was installed to power a 3/80 Murray outfit in the S. W. Poston Gin, Johnsonville, S. C., ginning costs ran 75¢ a bale. Replacing purchased electricity, the D13000 reduced costs to 16¢—a clear saving of 59¢ a bale. The gin averages over four bales per hour.

Savings like this are the rule, when "Cat" Gin Engines take over. And here's why. They are quality engines, built specifically for gin service with a special cotton gin air pre-cleaner, auxiliary water pump, water temperature thermometers, water-cooled oil cooler, clutches and with or without engine-mounted heat exchangers. Available in several sizes up to 400 horsepower for continuous 24-hour ginning operation, these easy-to-operate engines burn non-premium fuels without fouling. They are factory tested to assure full horsepower output and the steady power so vital for quality ginning samples.

There's a reliable "Caterpillar" dealer near you. He knows engines and ginning. Talk over your problems with him—no obligation. Or send in this coupon today.

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO. • PEORIA, ILLINOIS



LOOK UNDER THE HIDE

Subject to thrust and shock, crankshafts must be rugged. "Caterpillar" crankshafts are superior quality steel forgings, accurately machined and balanced. Main bearings are on each side of crankpin journals. Large-radius fillets reduce stress concentrations while end thrust is absorbed on polished thrust surfaces. "Hi-Electro" hardened for maximum service life and Superfinished to within five-millionths of an inch of true surface smoothness, these crankshafts are tops in design and craftsmanship. Look under the hide for quality.



**REDUCES GINNING
COSTS FROM 75¢
TO 16¢ PER BALE!**

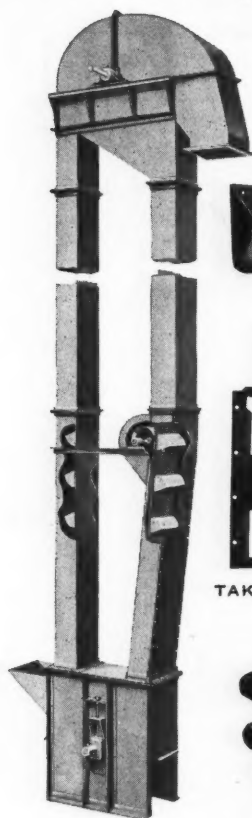
CATERPILLAR
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
COTTON GIN ENGINES

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO., Box CG-3, PEORIA, ILL.
Send me, without obligation, booklet,
"Quality Power for Quality Ginning."

Name _____

Address _____

Continental ELEVATORS



TYPICAL
GRAIN ELEVATOR



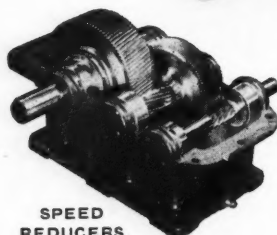
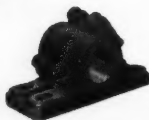
BUCKETS
(ALL TYPES)



TAKE-UPS



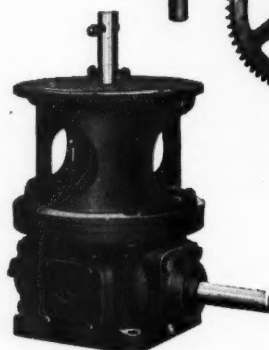
PILLOW
BLOCKS



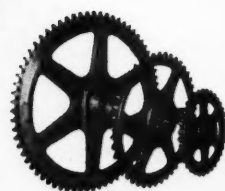
SPEED
REDUCERS



TOP
DRIVE



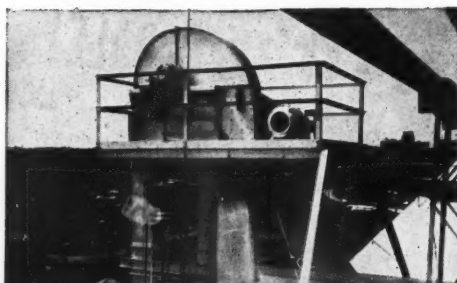
BOTTOM DRIVE



SPROCKETS
AND CHAIN



SCREW ELEVATOR
WITH
FEEDER SECTION



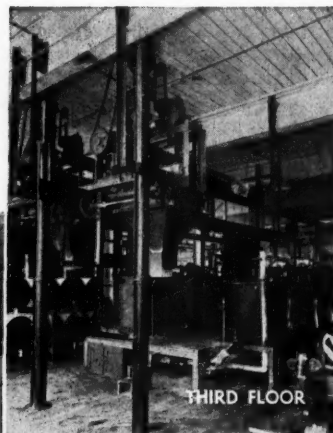
Continental offers a complete line of Standard Bucket and Screw Elevators. Special units designed to suit unusual conditions. Standard accessories and Power Transmission Equipment carried in stock.

Let Continental furnish your next installation.

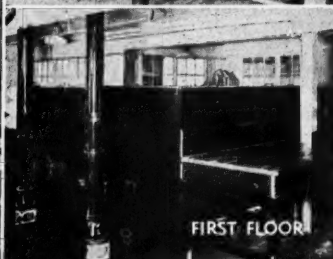
CG-5004



SECOND FLOOR



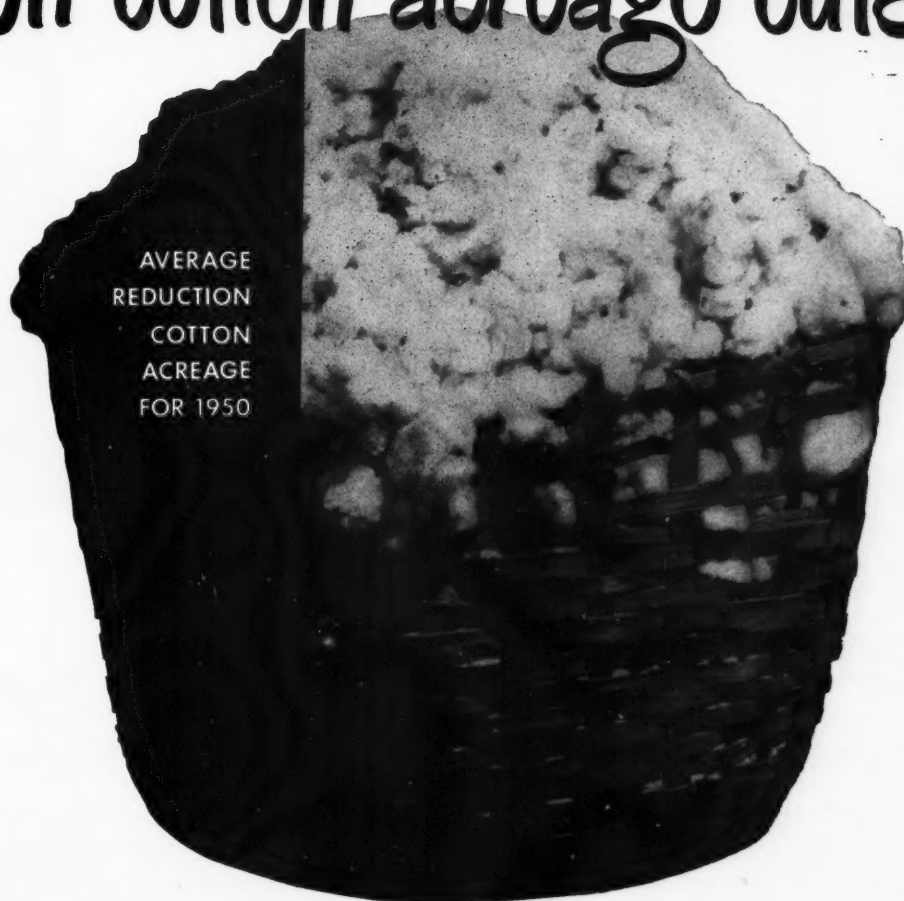
THIRD FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

Industrial Division CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY Birmingham, Alabama

WHY LOSE on cotton acreage cuts?



AVERAGE
REDUCTION
COTTON
ACREAGE
FOR 1950

MORE COTTON PER ACRE THROUGH INSECT CONTROL

This year, with cotton planting reduced, it's more important to farmers than ever before to get the maximum return on their investment in seed and labor. Cotton farmers in 1949 proved that toxaphene

kills all common cotton insects . . . increases yield per acre. Toxaphene is available from leading insecticide makers. Write for booklet to:

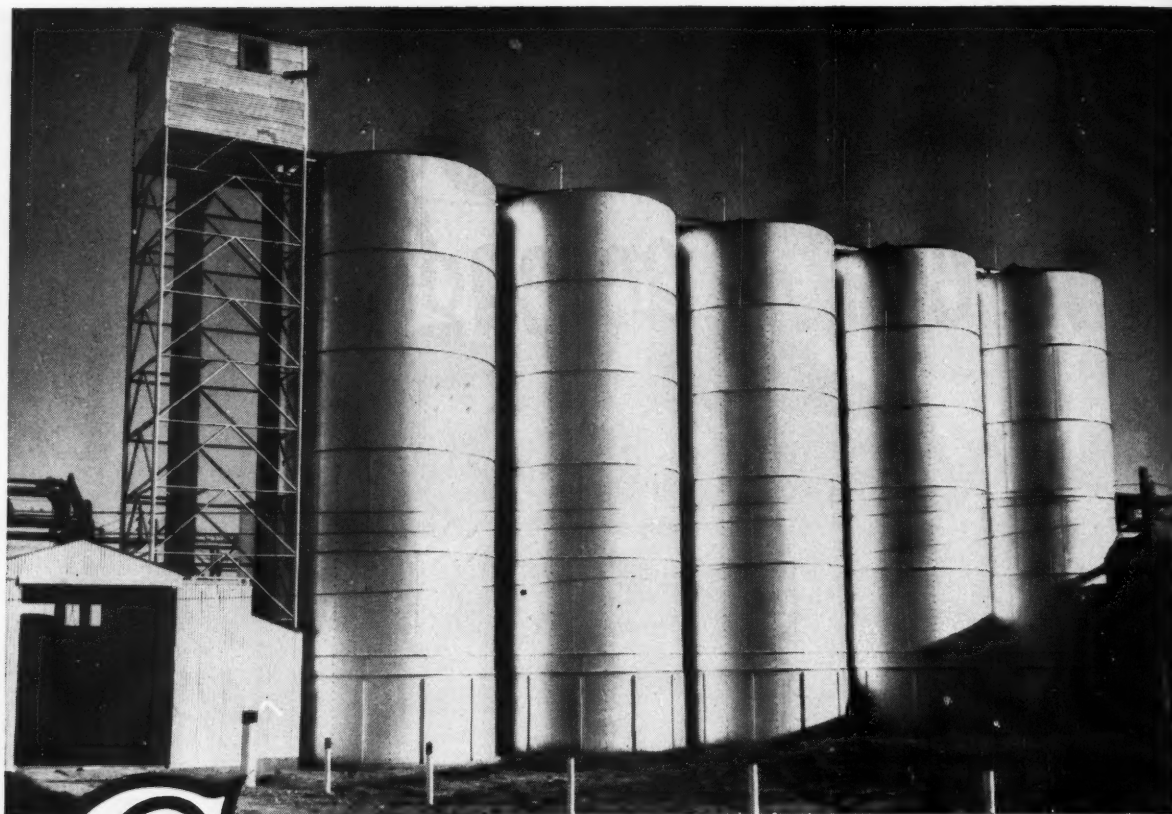
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY 943 King St., Wilmington 99, Del.

toxaphene

DUSTS SPRAYS



THE CHEMICAL BASE FOR TOXAPHENE INSECTICIDES IS PRODUCED BY HERCULES FROM THE SOUTHERN PINE



COLUMBIAN

BOLTED STEEL GRAIN STORAGE TANKS

Minimum Initial Investment • Minimum Overhead and Maintenance

- ★ **Pay for Themselves!** — Minimum initial investment, and minimum overhead and maintenance assures you increased daily profit right from installation. Additional economy of low cost erection is assured because of bolted sectional construction. These features PLUS testimonials from hundreds of users prove COLUMBIAN tanks the most economical storage you can buy.
- ★ **Last Longer!** — Just how long COLUMBIAN Bolted Steel Tanks last, no one knows. None has ever worn out or been demolished by tornado or cyclone. Even after 30 years, users have added rings to increase storage capacity. Because of the exclusive and important details of design of COLUMBIAN Bolted Steel Grain Storage Tanks, they continue to prove superior and users continue to specify Columbian irrespective of new-comers in the field.
- ★ **Safe, Efficient!** — COLUMBIAN Bolted Steel Grain Storage Tanks are *fire-proof, weather-proof, rodent-proof.*

Never crack or crumble—no caulking or patching required. They're ideal for storing all small grains . . . perfect for economical handling of wheat, corn, oats, barley, soya beans, etc. They are extensively used for storage of cotton seeds, peanuts, rice and coffee beans. Hundreds are used by all kinds of feed processors.

Easy Ways To Erect

Detailed, easy-to-understand blue prints for erection are furnished so that tanks may be put up with any kind of labor—or we will provide supervisor for your own men—or a complete Columbian erection crew. Foundation specifications and blue prints are furnished to enable your local concrete contractor to build foundation.

Free Engineering Service — All preliminary engineering service for designing tanks to meet your particular need and arrangement is provided free. *WRITE for free literature.*

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.

P. O. Box C-4226
Kansas City, Mo.



Associate Member of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

11 out of 12 Chose meal in Multiwalls

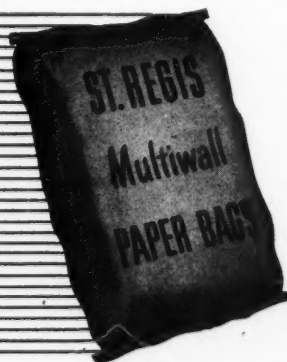
OF TWELVE CALLS TO DATE, ELEVEN DEFINITELY

ORDERING PAPER ONE PROBABLY

The message above is taken from an actual telegram sent recently by a St. Regis representative who had been contacting dealers, mixers, ginners and farmers.

It indicates a definite and unmistakable trend — the trend toward packaging in Multiwall Paper Bags — economy in both container and labor costs. Of equal importance is the *clean package* St. Regis Multiwalls provide. Meal can't sift through the tough kraft paper to soil and stain clothes, storerooms, cars, trucks or shelves. This means a clean, attractive, easy-to-handle package . . . one that delivers full weight, defies moisture, resists rodent and insect contamination, brings meal to the user clean and dry.

More plants are packaging more meal in St. Regis Multiwall Paper Bags every day. It'll pay you to find out why. For complete information about St. Regis Packaging, write today to your nearest St. Regis Sales Office.



SALES SUBSIDIARY OF ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY

ST. REGIS

SALES CORPORATION

230 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

YOU BUY PROTECTION WHEN YOU BUY MULTIWALLS

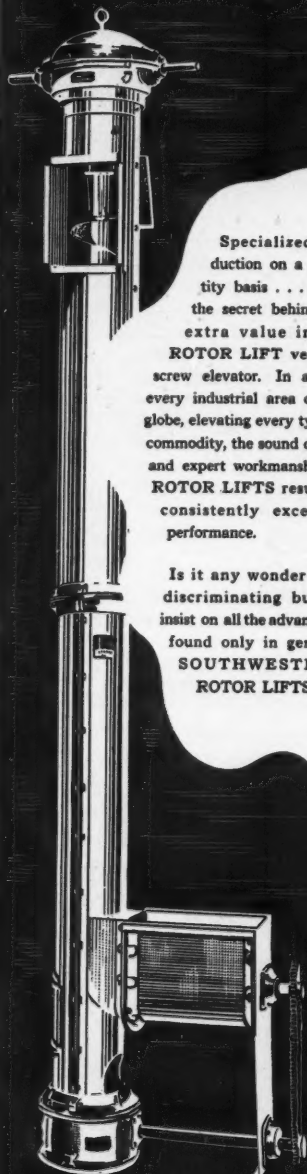


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Baltimore • Birmingham
Boston • Chicago
Cleveland • Denver
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Kansas City, Mo. • Los Angeles
Louisville • Minneapolis
New York • Norfolk
Ocala, Fla. • San Francisco
Seattle • St. Louis

In Canada:
St. Regis Paper Co. (Can.) Ltd.
Montreal • Hamilton • Vancouver

FIRST AND FOREMOST
SINCE 1925

Rotor Lift



Specialized production on a quantity basis . . . that's the secret behind the extra value in the ROTOR LIFT vertical screw elevator. In almost every industrial area of the globe, elevating every type of commodity, the sound design and expert workmanship of ROTOR LIFTS result in consistently excellent performance.

Is it any wonder that discriminating buyers insist on all the advantages found only in genuine SOUTHWESTERN ROTOR LIFTS?

SOUTHWESTERN SUPPLY AND MACHINE WORKS

Phone local and long distance
3-8314 — 3-8315

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
P. O. BOX 1217

PRESS

51st
YEAR

Volume 52

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Number 6

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Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association	Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association
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The Carolinas Ginners' Association	

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

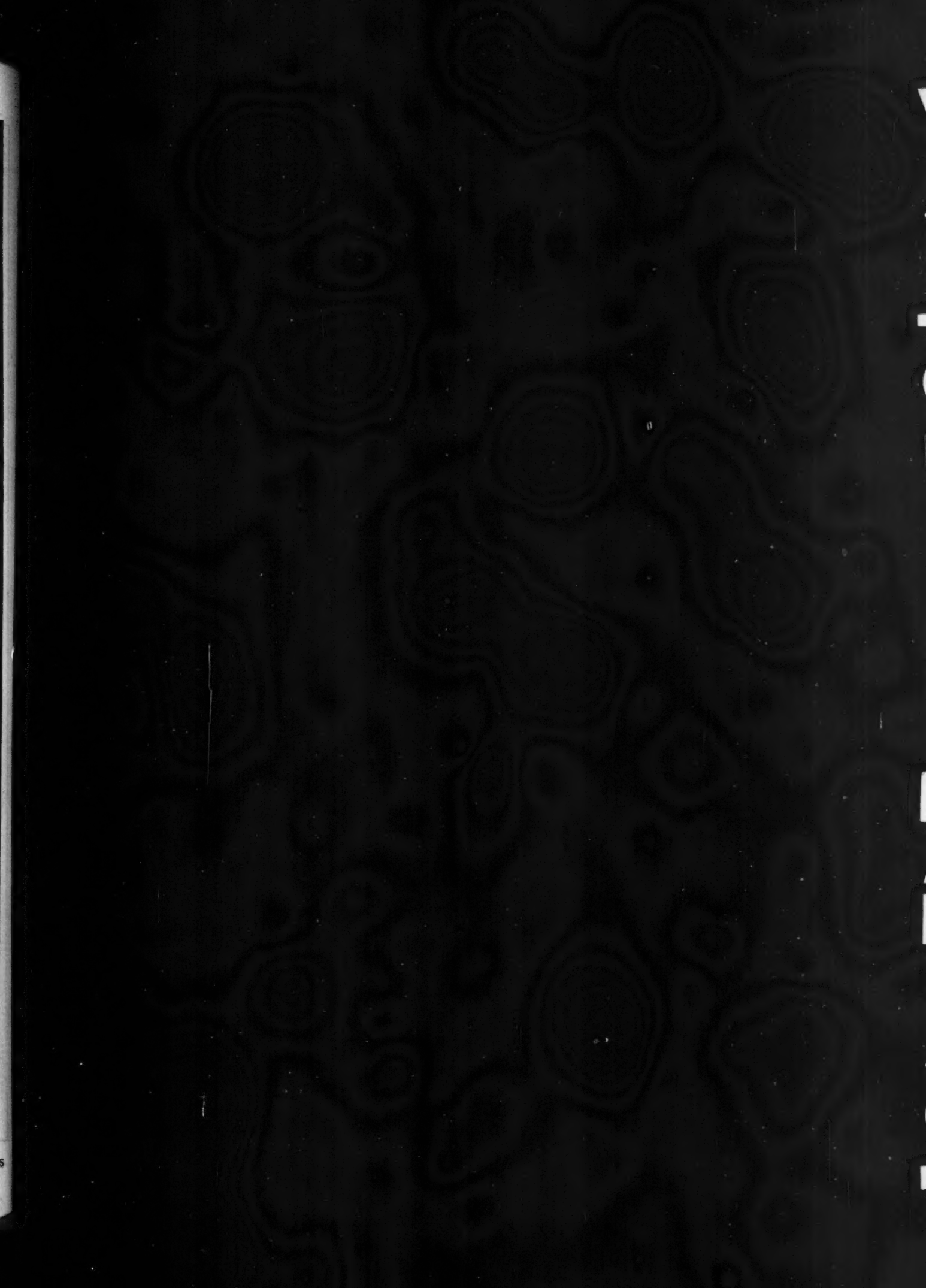
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THE COVER

This quiet scene gives an idea of the beauty of Dallas' Fair Park and shows the classic lines of the Agricultural Building where Texas ginners will hold their annual convention on April 3-4-5. Inside, when the doors open at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 3, will be one of the greatest exhibits of gin machinery and supplies ever assembled, and awaiting the 3000 ginners and others expected to attend is a business and entertainment program unsurpassed in the long history of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Complete information about the convention will be found in this issue.



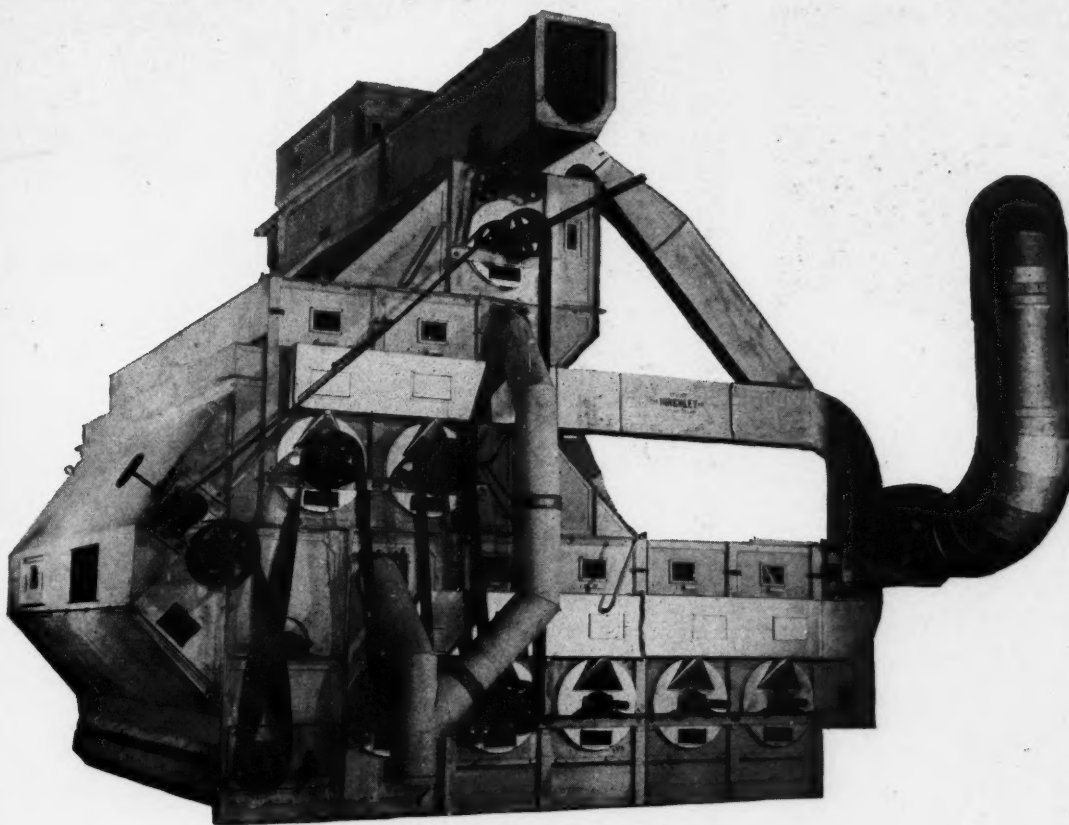
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER
OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



VOLUME MISNUMBERED SHOW

SHOULD READ VOLUME 51





14 Ft. Hinckley Master Unit

HINCKLEY

Gin Supply Company

4008 Commerce St.

Today's answer to extremely roughly harvested cotton is the HINCKLEY MASTER UNIT. A machine built specifically for the modern gin. It embodies all of the excellent qualities of the superior FAN DRUM cleaning cylinders along with gentle extraction and ample dry hot air from a HINCKLEY HOT AIR FURNACE.

Visit our booth,
number 20, at the
Texas Ginners' Conven-
tion in Dallas. To be held
in the Agricultural Building
on the State Fair Grounds.
April 3, 4, 5

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

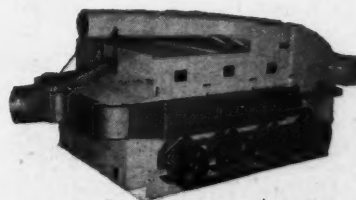
Established 1925

Improve your sample, increase
your turn-out, bring in new cus-
tomers and make more money
for your gin by installing a
Hinckley Fan Drum Drier-
Cleaner.

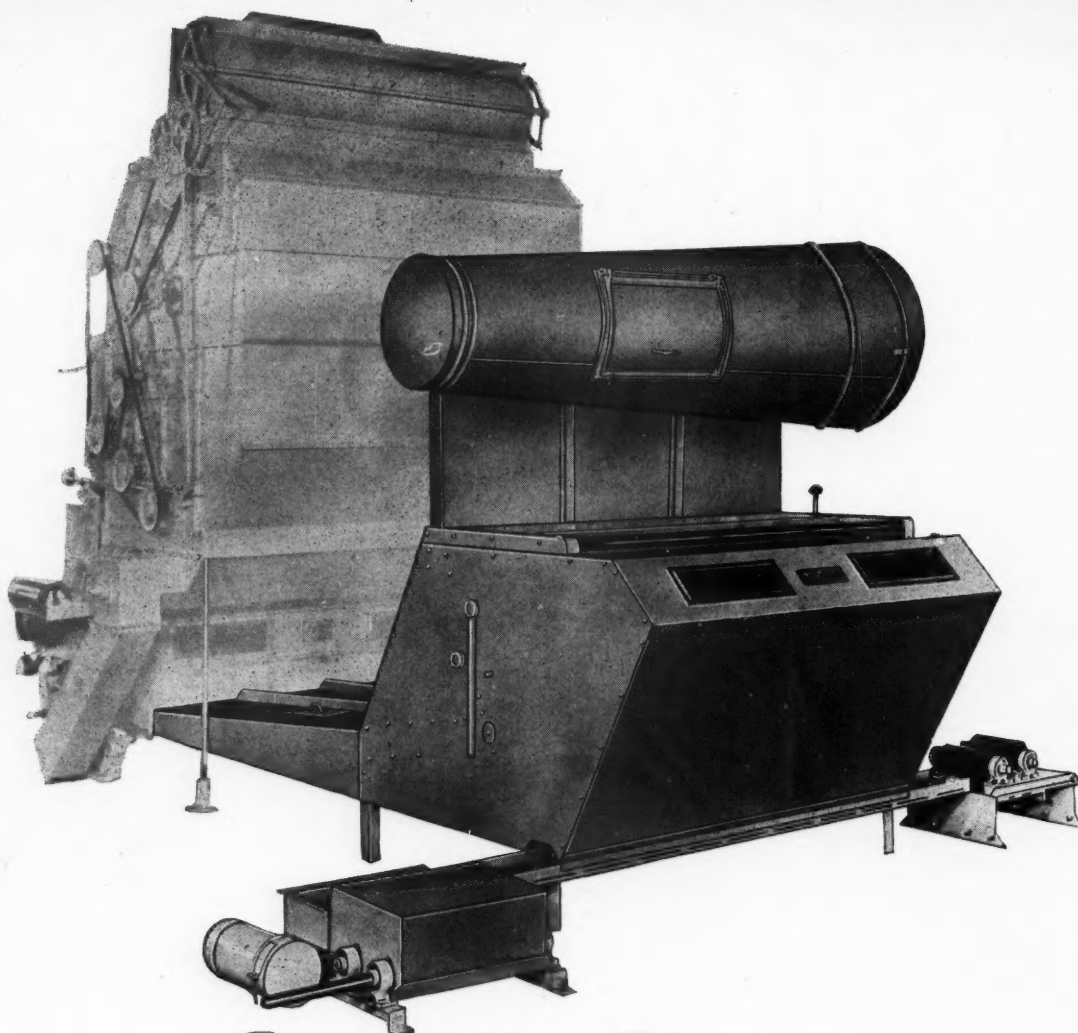
Investigate our complete line of overhead conditioning machinery
which includes many varieties and sizes of Hinckley Drier-Cleaners
and Hinckley even-feed Bur Extractors.

We specialize in cotton conditioning equipment.

"When Competition Is Keenest, Install a Hinckley"



72-D Hinckley Drier-Cleaner



Super-jet Cleaner

LINT CLEANING BY AIR

**NO MOVING PARTS
NO LINT LOSS**

NO EXTRA SUPERVISION

NO EXCAVATION

The Super-Jet Cleaner is phenomenal in its design. As it has no moving parts there are no expensive saw cylinders, grids, bearings, belts and sheaves to replace. It requires no additional power to perform its function. It has only two adjustments and once adjusted it requires no attention. Anyone approaching it does so purely out of curiosity as it does not require any additional labor for its operation.

This amazing piece of equipment can be seen in operation at our Factory or Branch Offices.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas

Columbus, Ga.

Memphis, Tenn.

Plans are complete for the big
convention of

TEXAS GINNERS

• The place is Fair Park's great Agricultural Building in
Dallas . . . the dates April 3, 4 and 5.

WHETHER he operates a remote country gin or one of the big outfits that can do everything but butter your biscuits . . . be he a ginner in East Texas where acreage is moderate or a big operator from the Lower Rio Grande Valley, the great Coastal Bend country or the vast, unending plains in the West where cotton's dominance in agricultural production is unchallenged by any other crop . . . no matter where he is in Texas—it is for him that officials of the Texas Cotton Ginnners' Association and the Gin Machinery and Supply Association have worked for weeks to perfect the greatest show of its kind on earth.

• **Dramatic by Any Standards**—The annual convention of the Texas Cotton Ginnners' Association to be held April 3-4-5 in the huge Agricultural Building at Fair Park in Dallas will not be the crowning achievement of one man, for no single individual could possibly do what will have been done. It will be, rather, a vibrant, pulsating exhibition . . . colorful and dramatic by any convention standards you can name . . . conceived, put together and put in motion by many men who have set their sights a little higher each year in a great effort to surpass all that has gone before.



JAY C. STILLEY
Executive Vice-President, Texas Cotton
Ginnners' Association.

The business and entertainment program, which appears on the next page, can be read in five minutes, but it represents hours of planning and hard work by Jay C. Stilley of Dallas, executive vice-president of the Texas ginnners' association, and other officers of the organization.

• **Weeks of Hard Work to Perfect Such a Show**—And when the doors of the exhibits and convention building open on



W. O. FORTENBERRY
Vice-President, Texas Cotton Ginnners'
Association.

the morning of April 3, the first arrivals will see booths and exhibits snugly in place and manned by company representatives ready to show and explain their wares. It will all appear to have been a matter of hours, perhaps, to put it all together—but weeks before the men who process the state's cotton crops pointed



H. P. DONIGAN
President, Texas Cotton Ginnners' Association.

toward Big D by train, plane and automobile from the four corners of Texas and from adjoining states, manufacturers and suppliers of machinery and equipment in many parts of the country were perfecting their plans to show their products, to expound their merits and, perforce, accept orders for the coming season.

• **A Great Convention Program** — The business program offers ginnners an unsurpassed array of nationally known speakers and entertainment features that will delight the entire family. The doors of the Agricultural Building at beautiful Fair Park will open promptly at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 3 and registration will begin at once. The business program does not begin until 2 o'clock that afternoon, but there will be

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Texas Cotton Ginnners' Association is the world's largest meeting of ginnners . . . the greatest show of its kind on earth. Ginnners everywhere are cordially invited to attend. (See complete program following page.)

Texas Cotton Ginners' Association

Convention Program

Monday, April 3

- 8:00 a.m. Convention officially opens and registration begins.
- 12:15 p.m. Radio Broadcast—Murray Cox's program "RFD" will be given from registration desk in Agriculture Building.
- 1:45 p.m. Entertainment.
- 2:00 p.m. Call to order: H. P. Donigan, presiding.
Invocation: Rev. John B. Cooke, Urban Park Methodist Church.
Welcome Address: John W. Carpenter, Chairman of the Board, Texas Power & Light Company.
Response:
Exhibitors—L. A. Mindrup, President, The Stacy Co., Inc.
Oil Mills—Roy B. Davis, Manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock.
Ginners—Doyle K. Stacy, Owner, A. C. Stacy & Co., Allen.
- 2:40 p.m. Prizes—Donated by Dallas Business Concerns.
- 2:50 p.m. Address—Ralph S. Trigg, President of Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington, D. C. Introduced by Hon. Max C. Smith. (Following address, Mr. Trigg will answer questions submitted from the floor.)
- 4:00 p.m. Adjournment.

Tuesday, April 4

- 7:00 a.m. Radio Program—"Ginners' Day with the Early Birds"—This will be heard in the WFAA Radio Studio.
- 8:00 a.m. Registration—Exhibits open.
- 10:10 a.m. Entertainment.
- 10:25 a.m. Call to Order—W. O. Fortenberry, presiding.
- 10:30 a.m. Address—Read Dunn, Jr., Foreign Representative, National Cotton Council of America, Washington, D. C.
- 11:00 a.m. Prizes—Donated by Dallas Business Concerns.
- 11:05 a.m. Address—C. B. Spencer, Agricultural Director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.
- 11:30 a.m. Address—Karl Hunt, Executive Vice-President, Dallas Cotton Exchange.
- 12:00 Prizes.
- 1:30 p.m. Fashion Show presented by Sanger Brothers Department Store, Dallas, featuring Glynda Hawkins, Texas Queen of Cotton.
- 2:30 p.m. Address—William A. Karl, President, Firestone Textiles, Akron, Ohio.
- 3:00 p.m. Address—Allan B. Kline, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Illinois. Introduced by Col. Burris C. Jackson.
- 4:00 p.m. Prizes and Adjournment.
- 7:30 p.m. Two-hour stage show at Fair Park Auditorium presented by the Gin Machinery & Supply Association.

Wednesday, April 5

- 8:00 a.m. Registration. Exhibits open.
- 10:10 a.m. Entertainment.
- 10:25 a.m. Call to Order—S. N. Reed, presiding.
- 10:30 a.m. Panel Discussion—F. L. Gerdes and Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Mississippi; Alfred Pendleton, Dallas; F. E. Lichte, College Station; Jack Criswell, Memphis, Tennessee.
- 11:30 a.m. Reports of Committees.
- 12:00 Grand Prize Drawing. Adjournment of 1950 Convention.

NOTES

All meetings and exhibits will be held in the Agricultural Building, Fair Park. Stage show will be held in the Auditorium at Fair Park. Daily entertainment, including the stage show, is furnished by the Gin Machinery & Supply Association. All prizes are donated by leading Dallas concerns. Official office of the Association will be adjacent to the registration desk during the entire convention. Office at 109 North Second Avenue will be closed during this time.



RALPH S. TRIGG

The Commodity Credit Corporation president and administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration will address Texas ginners on April 3.

no dull moments during the morning. Until 12:15 ginners will visit the booths and exhibits, renew old acquaintances, meet old friends they may not have seen since the last convention, and make whatever adjustments in mood and temperament as may be necessary to enjoy to the utmost all that is to follow.

At 12:15 Radio Station WFAA's Murray Cox will make his daily broadcast in the building. Cox's program, known as "RFD," is known to farmers and ginners throughout Texas.

There will be 15 minutes of entertainment preceding the formal opening of the convention at 2 p.m.

• **President Donigan Will Open Convention**—Present to put the big event in motion will be H. P. Donigan of White-wright, president of the association. Ginners, their wives and children, and visitors will receive a warm welcome to Dallas from one of its most distinguished citizens, John W. Carpenter, chairman



ALLAN B. KLINE

The American Farm Bureau Federation president will address Texas ginners on April 4.

of the board of the Texas Power & Light Co. and president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. Responding for the exhibitors will be L. A. Mindrup of the Stacey Co., Dallas, and treasurer, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc.; Roy B. Davis, of the Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock, for Texas oil mills; and Doyle K. Stacey, owner of A. C. Stacey & Co., Allen, for the ginners of the state.

First Day Speaker

• **Ralph S. Trigg**—The first of several distinguished speakers to appear on the program will be Ralph S. Trigg of Washington, president of Commodity Credit Corp. Mr. Trigg will be introduced by the Hon. Max C. Smith of San Marcos, past president of the association and now a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Trigg, who will appear on the afternoon of April 3, is expected to discuss a number of matters of immediate concern to the ginning industry. Among these is the 1950 cottonseed price support program. Mr. Trigg will meet with 500 CCC and PMA representatives in Dallas on the morning of April 3 and that evening will be honored at a cocktail party



S. N. REED

Chairman of the executive committee, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

and dinner with the Dallas Cotton Exchange as host.

The CCC president is also administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration and was appointed to his present posts in April 1948. He went with USDA in January 1946 after serving with the Navy for three and a half years. He was born at Dallas and reared on a ranch in New Mexico. The CCC-PMA official will conduct a question-and-answer forum following his address to the convention.

Second Day Speakers

The business program on the second day, April 4, will bring the ginners answers to many other important questions facing their industry today. The second day's session, over which Vice-President W. O. Fortenberry of Lubbock will preside, will be highlighted by five addresses, all by men who rank at the top in their fields.

• **Read Dunn, Jr.** — Read Dunn, Jr., Washington foreign trade director of the National Cotton Council, will speak during the morning session and discuss the long-range cotton export outlook. Mr. Dunn enjoys an international reputation as a foreign trade expert with special emphasis on cotton. He appears before a



C. B. SPENCER

The agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will address Texas ginners on April 4.

number of industry meetings during the year and never fails to bring his audience a clear picture of what can be expected in the field of foreign trade.

• **C. B. Spencer**—Second speaker April 4 will be C. B. Spencer of Dallas, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Mr. Spencer, who was winner of *The Progressive Farmer's* 1949 award as Texas Man of the Year, will center his remarks on cotton insect control—one of the most vital subjects before the ginning industry today. The big population of over-wintering boll weevils and the consequent danger of severe damage to the 1950 crop makes Mr. Spencer's address one of the most important of the entire convention.

• **Karl Hunt**—Karl Hunt, executive vice-president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange, the next speaker, is expected to explain to the ginners some of the functions of the exchange and its place in the complex mechanism required to market Texas cotton lint in this country and abroad.

• **William A. Karl** — William A. Karl, president of Firestone Textiles, Akron, Ohio, and a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, will address the convention on the functions of the New York exchange, its purposes and the place it occupies in a healthy cotton economy in this country. Mr. Karl joined Firestone in 1919 and was general manager of the rubber company's Textiles Division before being made its president.

• **Allan B. Kline**—Acclaimed as one of the nation's best speakers and recognized as one of our soundest agricultural leaders is Allan B. Kline, dynamic president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago. Mr. Kline, who would have been given an earlier place on the convention program if conflicting schedules did not prevent his arrival in Dallas until the afternoon of April 4, will be introduced by Col. Burris C. Jackson of Hillsboro, chairman of the State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas. National farm problems and the government's

—Texas Ginners'—

Convention Flash!

Registration

■ There will be two registration sections, one for ginners, in charge of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association; and one for the exhibitors, under the direction of A. G. Falk, secretary of the Gin Machinery and Supply Association.

farm program will be discussed by Mr. Kline.

Since becoming president of the American Farm Bureau Federation Mr. Kline has devoted a major portion of his time working for a sounder program for agriculture. He has been active in Farm Bureau work for many years. He served four years as township director, 10 years as president of the Benton County (Iowa) Farm Bureau, four years on the board of directors of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, four years as president of the latter, and two years as vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Kline, who started farming near Vinton, Iowa, in 1920, was named a Master Farmer in 1937. No ginner who attends the big Dallas convention should fail to hear this outstanding farm leader's address.

Third Day

The business session on the third day, April 5, will be presided over by S. N. Reed of O'Brien, a member of the executive committee of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

• **Panel Discussion of Ginning Problems**—Feature of this session will be a panel discussion of ginning problems. Members of the panel will be F. L. Gerdes and Charles A. Bennett of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA cotton ginning specialist; F. E. Lichte, Texas Extension Service ginning specialist, College Station; and Jack Criswell, Memphis, of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division.

(Continued on Page 21)



READ DUNN, Jr.

The foreign trade director of the National Cotton Council will address Texas ginners on April 4.



We are now in position to furnish users a **COMPLETELY NEW 90-SAW GIN** having many improved features making it possible to produce **BETTER SAMPLES** at **MUCH GREATER** capacity.

This **NEW GIN** has 90 saws, instead of the usual 80, and, therefore, has positive **12½%** increase in capacity per stand.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** incorporates the same ribs, the same saws, and the same roll box dimensions, except length of roll box, which have proven their superiority over many years of use in our 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** has a roll box approximately 7" longer than our 80-saw gin but only slightly longer than other makes of 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** will use extractor feeders 66" long and will require same building space as 80-saw gins.

This **NEW 90-SAW GIN** incorporates the use of a grid or stripper bar similar to bar used in lint cleaners and located just above nozzle, with a revolving rubber flight roller to keep grid bar and top of nozzle clean of trash accumulation, and a second rubber flight roller located to the rear of first roller mentioned, with edges of the two rollers forming mote suction duct with live or self-cleaning surfaces. This combination of grid bar and mote suction device **REMOVES** and **KEEPS OUT** of **LINT STREAM** a **MUCH GREATER** volume of motes and trash which definitely improves sample.

Our Sales Engineers will be glad to explain more fully the **MANY ADVANTAGES** of this **NEW 90-SAW GIN**.

Please consult our Sales Engineer or Office nearest you for further information.

THE MURRAY COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TENN. OF TEXAS, INC. ATLANTA, GA.
DALLAS, TEXAS, U.S.A.

Texas Ginners' Convention

(Continued from Page 19)

The convention will come to a close at noon with committee reports.

Entertainment

• **Provided by Machinery Men**—The entertainment features of the convention are designed to capture the interest of the ginners themselves, but they will be



WILLIAM A. KARL

The president of Firestone Textiles will address Texas ginners on April 4.

particularly attractive to the wives and children who attend. All entertainment is provided by the Gin Machinery & Supply Association.

• **Big Stage Show Second Night**—The high spot of the entertainment program, of course, will be the big two-hour stage show at Fair Park Auditorium on the night of April 4. Many fine shows have been staged there for Texas ginners, their families and out-of-state visitors, but none surpasses what is in store for this year. Admission to the show is to be by badge.

• **Fashion Show for the Ladies**—Strictly for the ladies is a fashion show to be staged in the convention hall at 1:30 p.m. April 4. This will feature Glydna Hawkins, who was named Texas Queen of Cotton at the 1949 State Fair of Texas.

When you mix thoroughly such ingredients as great exhibits . . . great speakers . . . sparkling entertainment . . . a huge exhibit and convention hall ideally designed for such affairs as this . . . add 3,000 or more ginners, women, children and members of allied industries . . . then put 'em all together into a three day event such as has been planned for this year—the final result is one of the nation's greatest action-packed shows.

Better plan now to be with us.

• **Grasshoppers, boll weevils and European corn borers** may cause farmers serious trouble this year, according to USDA entomologists. Weather conditions during the winter have been favorable to the insects named, and in many areas they may develop into outbreak status this summer.

Penalties for Overplanting

Under the Acreage Allotment Law

WITH COTTON already being planted, more and more questions are coming up throughout the Belt on (1) requirements that growers must meet to get government price-support loans, and (2) what the penalties are against growers who overplant acreage allotments.

Here are the main questions, and how USDA officials in Washington answered them for *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press*:

Q. What does a grower need to do to get a price support loan of 90 percent of parity on 1950 cotton?

A. Plant within his acreage allotment.

Q. If a grower stays within his allotment, can he get price support for all cotton produced on the allotted acreage?

A. Yes.

Q. What about growers who have an interest in more than one farm?

A. They are entitled to price-support loans on all their production if they stay within the total acreage allotment for all farms and individual allotments for each farm. Otherwise, it works like this:

(1) A grower who keeps within his total allotment, but exceeds the allotment on one or more farms, gets price support only for cotton produced on farms where he stayed within allotments.

(2) A grower who exceeds his total allotment does not get price-support loans on any part of his production, even if he stays within individual allotments on one or more of his farms.

Q. What is the penalty against a grower who overplants his allotment?

A. Besides being ineligible for price-support loans, a grower's "excess" cotton will be subject to a penalty of 50 percent of the June 15, 1950, parity price of cotton, plus 6 percent interest from the date the penalty comes due until paid.

Q. What is "excess" cotton?

A. It is defined by USDA as the number of overplanted acres multiplied by the farm's normal per-acre yield.

Q. What if a grower overplants, but the actual yield per acre of his farm is LESS than normal?

A. In that case, the "excess" subject to penalty is reduced accordingly.

Q. If a grower overplants, and the farm's actual yield per acre is MORE than normal, will there be an additional penalty?

A. No.

Q. What happens if the penalty is not paid when due?

A. Until it is paid, all cotton produced on the farm is subject to penalty, and a lien in favor of the U.S. will be in effect on the farm's entire cotton crop.

Q. Are cotton buyers required to collect penalties from growers?

A. Yes. They must be collected by the buyer and paid to the county PMA committee.

Q. What happens if a cotton buyer does not promptly remit the penalty?

A. In that case, the 6 percent interest rate, levied against the grower, runs against the buyer from date of purchase of the cotton.

Q. When does the penalty become due?

A. When the cotton is marketed, or on a specific date yet to be named by the Agriculture Secretary.

Q. After the penalty is paid, is a grower liable to further penalty?

A. No. After it is paid, the grower will receive a marketing card from the county PMA committee which entitles him to market all of his crop without further penalty.

Q. By whom, and when, are marketing cards to be issued?

A. They will be mailed directly to growers from county PMA offices approximately 2 to 3 weeks after county committeemen have measured the farm.

Q. Will all growers get cards?

A. Probably not. Growers who overplant won't get cards until penalties are paid.

Q. How can growers settle penalties quickly?

A. By paying them at the county PMA office.

Q. What if a grower makes a mistake and unwittingly overplants his acreage allotment?

A. He can still get a price-support loan—and avoid market penalties—by plowing up his overplanted acreage.

Q. Are any types of cotton exempt from acreage restrictions and marketing penalties?

A. Very few. Exceptions are (1) cotton of 1½-inch or more staple length, and (2) extra-long staple, pure-strain cotton produced in a few areas, mostly irrigated, that are designated by the Agriculture Secretary.

Q. Can growers who overplant cotton acreage allotments get government conservation payments and materials?

A. No. A grower who overplants cotton is ineligible for conservation assistance of any kind, even though he pays his marketing penalties. (Cotton is the only crop on which this restriction applies.)

Q. Can carryover cotton from 1949, or previous years, be marketed without penalty?

A. Yes.

At Houston in May—

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES IN STORE FOR NCPA MEMBERS

Bathing beauties yet . . . "Shamburgers" . . . a reception and cocktail party . . . the big annual dinner and dance! With all this and The Shamrock too, NCPA members are bound to say, "We never had it so good!"

"Come early, and bring the children and the family bathing suits."

This is the word going out to members of the National Cottonseed Products Association from the Texans who are planning elaborate entertainment features, in addition to the usual Association entertainment, for the 54th Annual Convention of the National Association at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston.

• **Bathing Beauties** . . . — You won't have to go swimming to have a good time, the Entertainment Committee adds, because there will be bathing beauties, the beautiful gardens of the world-famous Shamrock, and good food for the enjoyment of everyone.

• . . . And "Shamburgers"—Texas hospitality and informality will feature the "Shamburger Party" on Sunday evening, May 14, from 6 to 10 p.m., around the famed Shamrock Hotel swimming pool. Hosts for this entertainment will be Texas members of the cottonseed crushing industry, including crushers, refiners, brokers, dealers and suppliers.

SHOWN HERE are some of the members of the Houston committee on arrangements for the forthcoming annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association to be held at the Shamrock Hotel in that city in May. The picture was taken on the terrace of the Shamrock's swimming pool. Reading left to right, they are: M. M. Feld, Lone Star Bag & Bagging Co.; Edmund Pincoffs, Maurice Pincoffs Co.; H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co.; Wharton; F. D. Deaderick, Bemis Bro. Bag Co.; R. B. Trussell, South Texas Cotton Oil Co.; Jas. D. Dawson, Jr., Fidelity Products Mill, chairman of the committee; L. H. Carpenter, Western Cottonoil Co.; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Anderson, Clayton & Co.; E. T. Harris, Swift & Co. Oil Mill; E. L. Pearson, E. L. Pearson & Co. Not shown is C. R. Bergstrom of Western Cottonoil Co., cochairman of the committee, who went to the hospital for an operation on the day the photograph was made.



Bathing beauties will perform in an Aquacade, with music and colored lights. Ramon, maitre d' hotel of the Shamrock, has promised to serve a delicious supper.

The exclusive Cork Club, which has sole use of the Shamrock Pool on Sunday evening, has relinquished the pool for this evening, and has extended to convention guests the privileges of using the lockers and facilities. Life guards will be present.

The spacious terrace surrounding the pool will easily accommodate the National Association crowd and provide a memorable setting for the party.

A picture accompanying this article, showing some of the members of the convention arrangements committee, was taken at the Shamrock Pool; but shows only a small portion of this attraction which has brought visitors from all over the world.

• **Cocktail Party — Then Dinner and Dancing**—Another special entertainment feature of this year's convention will be

Texas Ginners'

Convention Flash!

The BIG Show

■ On the night of April 4—which is Tuesday, the second day — the Gin Machinery and Supply Association will be your hosts at a fast-moving, two-hour sparkling stage show, with beautiful girls, beautiful music, fun, and frolic. This is a show for the entire family — for visiting ginners, their wives, children and friends, and for exhibitors and their families. Remember—admittance is by badge only. Plan to be there. Show starts at 7:30 p.m.

the reception and cocktail party from 6 to 7 p.m. Tuesday, at which Anderson, Clayton & Co. and the Western Cottonoil Co. will be hosts. This will be held in the Grecian Room. It will be followed by the association's annual dinner dance in the Emerald Room.

• **Golf** — The annual golf tournament will be held at the Houston Country Club Monday afternoon. Golf and registration prizes will be displayed in the Grecian Room through Tuesday.

The Old Guard will have its annual meeting Monday at 7 p.m. in the Normandy Room.

• **Come Early** — Many members of the industry will arrive in Houston Friday, May 12, to attend the meeting of the Rules Committee. Convention registration will start Saturday morning at 10 in the Grecian Room. Business sessions of the convention, Monday and Tuesday, will have an outstanding list of speakers, including Rilea Doe of Oakland, Calif.; and Dr. J. L. Brakefield of Birmingham.

Atlantic Steel to Exhibit Farm Implements

Implement manufacturers throughout the Southeast will exhibit their latest farm equipment at the open house celebration of the Atlantic Steel Company, Atlanta, Ga., on May 5 and 6. "Dixiesteel on Dixie Farms" will be the predominating theme of this concentrated showing of what Southern manufacturers make for Dixie farms.

Quite a number of manufacturers of farm equipment are developing plans to display their implements at this open house event which will be attended by thousands interested in the development of Southern agriculture. Farm implements which will be included in the exhibits are: planters and fertilizer distributors, peanut pickers, hay balers, stalk cutters, weeders, harrows, grist mills, hammer mills, sprayers, cultivators, dusters, plows, edgers, saws, threshers, tobacco field trucks and many other implements.

The Atlantic Steel Co. will have exhibits in its various manufacturing departments showing how its semi-finished steel is integrated into finished products. Such items as cotton ties, barbed wire, fencing, nails and wire products, reinforcing bars, stampings, forgings and packaged steel products will be spotlighted in these exhibits.

1st in the Nation

IN CONTINUOUS SOLVENT EXTRACTION

SOYBEANS First American-made continuous, counter-current soybean oil solvent extraction plant ... Cargill, Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa (formerly Honeymead Products Co.) *Allis-Chalmers equipped.*

COTTONSEED First commercially successful unit in the world for direct and continuous solvent extraction of oil from cottonseed meats ... Delta Products Company, Wilson, Ark. *Allis-Chalmers equipped.*

CORN GERM First unit of American design to extract oil continuously from prepressed corn germ by means of petroleum solvents ... Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Ill. *Allis-Chalmers equipped.*

RICE BRAN First commercial installation in the world for continuous solvent extraction of oil from rice bran ... American Rice Growers Coop. Assn., Houston, Texas. *Allis-Chalmers equipped.*


YES, ALLIS-CHALMERS was first in the nation to provide *American-made* equipment to *American* mills for the continuous solvent extraction of soybean, cottonseed, corn germ, and rice bran oils. And with this long line of "firsts" has come merited recognition to A-C as an authority on solvent extraction equipment and techniques.

It will pay you to take advantage of this vast pioneering experience. Learn from Allis-Chalmers how *production-proved* A-C equipment can mean greater dollar return in your mill. When you turn to Allis-Chalmers, you get straight facts on continuous solvent extraction processes — backed by long years of sound engineering and production experience.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Pioneers in the Field of Continuous Solvent Extraction

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS • March 18, 1950



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☐ Please send bulletin 1386757.
☐ Am interested in information on solvent extraction of _____
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City _____ State _____

A-2874

Former Governor Heads Speakers At Valley Processors' Meeting

Oil millers from Arkansas, Tennessee and other northernmost cotton states will meet in Biloxi April 3-4 for Sixteenth Annual Convention.

Ex-Governor Ben T. Laney of Arkansas heads the list of speakers for the sixteenth annual convention of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association announced by C. E. Garner, Memphis, Tenn., secretary of the organization which includes Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.

The meeting will be held in Biloxi, Miss., April 3-4, with headquarters in the Buena Vista Hotel. Business sessions will be conducted during the morning of each day, with the association's usual golf tournament being held on the first afternoon.

E. L. Puckett, Amory, Miss., president of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association, will call the convention to order at 10 a.m. April 3 and W. H. Lillard, Fort Smith, Ark., president of the Valley association, will make the formal opening speech and appoint committees for the meeting.

Other speakers who will talk to the Valley processors on the opening day of their convention are James R. Gill, Paris, Texas, president of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., field representative of the national association's

Educational Service. Mr. Gandy will discuss educational work in the Valley area.

While members of the association take part in the handicap golf tournament that afternoon, visiting ladies will be entertained at a bridge party in the East Lounge of the Buena Vista. Attendance prizes will be awarded at a dinner dance that night in the new Hurricane Room of the hotel.

Final sessions of the convention will begin at 10 a.m. April 4 with a round table discussion, after which committee reports will be heard and the election of officers will take place. After golf trophies are awarded, the convention will adjourn.

Directors of the association will meet immediately after adjournment of the convention, Mr. Garner said.

W. B. Stone, F. H. Ferrell, W. K. Martak and M. D. Parker are in charge of the golf tournament. The program committee consists of Mr. Lillard, C. A. Dacres, James Hicky and H. B. White. On the entertainment committee are P. T. Pinckney, W. M. McAnally, C. W. Knowles and J. E. Doherty, Jr. The resolution committee comprises R. L. Stigler, Mr. Pinckney, I. H. Fleming, Jr.,

Texas Ginners'

Convention Flash!

IHC Picker on Display

■ For the first time International Harvester will display its mechanical cotton picker at the convention. The swing to mechanical harvesting of cotton will make this display of more than usual interest to the ginners who attend the convention.

Robert Patterson and Mr. Doherty, Ralph Woodruff, Mr. Gandy, Latane Temple and Frank Caldwell, Jr., are in charge of registration.

Officers of the Valley association include Mr. Lillard; Mr. Pinckney, Tiptonville, Tenn., vice-president; and Mr. Garner.

C. W. Knowles, Rose City Mill Executive, Dies



C. W. KNOWLES

C. W. Knowles, 51, secretary and manager of the Rose City Cotton Oil Mill of North Little Rock, Ark., died unexpectedly early March 6.

Before going with the Rose City mill, Mr. Knowles had managed the old El Dorado Oil Mill & Fertilizer Co. at El Dorado, Ark. He was a past president of the Valley Oilseed Processors Association and had been active in the National Cottonseed Products Association.

Survivors include his wife; a son, Clifford W. Knowles, Jr., of El Dorado, Ark.; his father, Peyton Knowles, Ruston, La.; a brother, J. M. Knowles, Monroe, La.; and six sisters, Mrs. Lou Ott, Mrs. Robert Wynn, Mrs. John Sherwood and Mrs. Henry Murchison of Ruston, Mrs. Howard Henderson of Baton Rouge, La., and Mrs. O. L. Tucker of Slidell, La.

Rose City Mill Names Bates Manager, Bruce Assistant

Rose City Cotton Oil Mill of Little Rock, Ark., announced this week that W. F. Bates has been made manager of the mill to succeed the late C. W. Knowles. Mr. Bates was formerly superintendent of the plant.

W. M. Bruce, Jr., has been named assistant manager of the Rose City mill. He has been treasurer of the firm for some time.

Conferees Get Together:

Acreage Adjustments Approved

AFTER 11 fruitless meetings, Senate-House conferees on March 14 ironed out differences between cotton acreage expansion bills previously passed by both houses, and Congressional leaders said they would rush the measure to final votes and then to the President for approval. Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana and Rep. W. R. Poage of Texas both predicted that he would approve the compromise.

● Poage Says, "Go Ahead and Plant" — *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* Washington Bureau says Poage is advising growers to proceed with planting of the 1950 crop in accordance with the provisions of the compromise bill which boasts acreage in hardship cases.

■ "The new legislation," our Washington Bureau reports, "would allow growers to plant this year up to 65 percent of average acreage in both cotton and war crops in 1946-47-48, or 45 percent of the greatest acreage in any one of those three years. Growers who want more acreage would be required to apply to county PMA committees within 15 days after the Secretary of Agriculture issues the re-allocation order. Growers could appeal to county committees if added acreage claims are rejected."

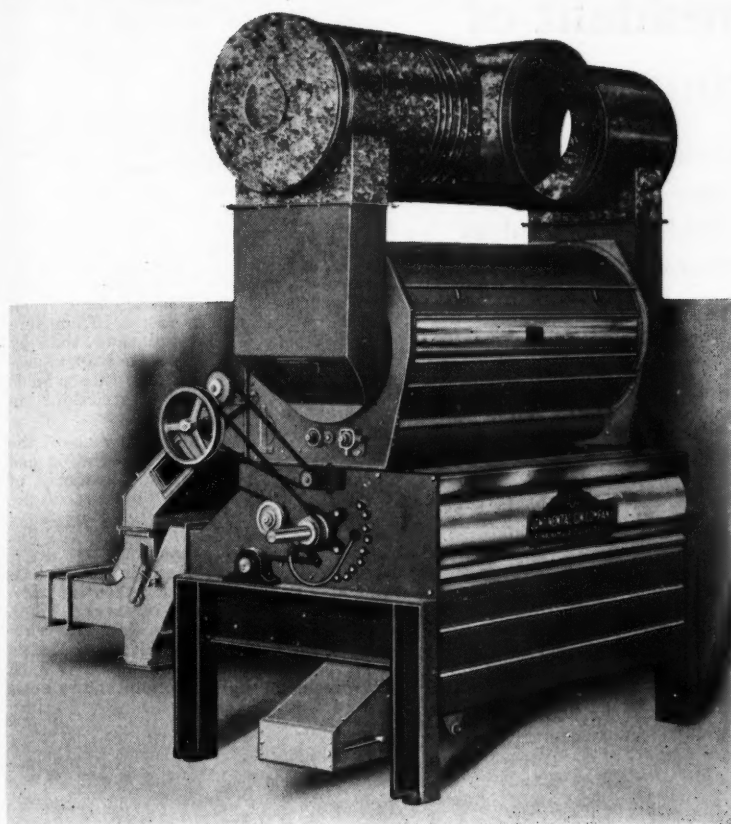
● Wheat Growers Helped—The conferees retained a Senate and House decision that cotton acreage should be held to 40 percent of the farmer's total tilled land. The agreement sets up 50,000 additional acres for cotton in Texas to go to farmers whose grain crops have been destroyed by green bug infestation. One acre of cotton will be allowed for each two acres of grain destroyed.

● And Peanut Growers, Too—Provisions which would expand Texas and Alabama peanut acreage 48,000 and 44,000 acres, respectively, above USDA figures were approved by the conferees. They rejected a Senate plan to expand wheat acreage 4,500,000 acres and approved the Senate plan to curb potato plantings.

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CONTINENTAL LINT CLEANER

*in Operation
in Our NEW
DEMONSTRATION PLANT
at Our Factory
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when you visit
Dallas for the*



1950 Continental Lint Cleaner

TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION

CONTINENTAL LINT CLEANERS were developed by our engineers in anticipation of the need for adequate lint cleaning of mechanically gathered or hand snapped cotton.

This new equipment was first field tested in a Mississippi Delta plantation gin plant on the last part of the 1946 crop. The same system handled this plantation's full season 1947 crop of several thousand bales. So outstandingly successful was its performance that the new Lint Cleaners were offered to the industry in 1948.

During 1949 hundreds of additional machines were installed in plants throughout the Cotton Belt. To date more than a *half million bales* of cotton have been processed by them. Of this total approximately four hundred thousand bales were processed during the 1949 season. Repeat installations attest the superior job of cleaning that these machines perform, bringing increased ginnings, greater value for the cotton growers. Ask any ginner who has installed them.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

• DALLAS

• MEMPHIS

• At Memphis Meeting March 14-15

Fortenberry Made President of National Ginners' Group

• Horace Hayden, A. G. Swint and Carl Trice Williams re-named to top posts. New by-laws boost directors from 16 to 48. Ginners told must maintain strong state and national organizations to protect industry from government encroachments.

AT THE annual meeting of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, held at Memphis March 14-15, W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas, was named president for 1950-51, succeeding John W. Mann of Marianna, Ark. Mr. Fortenberry was first vice-president of the association.

New vice-presidents elected are J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C.; and Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N. M. A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., was re-elected a vice-president. Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, Okla., was re-elected executive vice-president and Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the association.

The nominating committee was composed of Jay C. Stille, Dallas, Texas; C. D. Patterson, Decatur, Ala.; and Sydney C. Mack, Newport, Ark. The committee's recommendations were unanimously approved by the delegates.

• **Revised By-Laws** — Most significant action taken by the association was the adoption of new by-laws which increase the number of directors from 16 to 48. They will be elected by the various state and regional ginners associations. The board will be made up as follows: Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, California, Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Mexico, three directors each; Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and North Carolina-South Carolina, six directors for each regional group; Texas, nine directors.

• **Experienced Board at All Times** — One third of the directors shall be elected for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years. This means that only a third of the directors will change each year, thereby providing the association with a fully experienced board of directors at all times.

Under the new by-laws a majority of the member states at any regular or special meeting will constitute a forum. In addition, all past presidents of the association automatically become advisory members of the board without vote.

• **Resolutions** — A memorial resolution was unanimously adopted on the death of C. M. Watson of Huntingdon, Tenn., the first president of the Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association and one of the organizers of the National Association. Mr. Watson served the latter association as a director for many years.

Also adopted were resolutions endorsing the Oscar Johnston Foundation and the W. L. Clayton Chair of Foreign Finance.

• **To Have Executive Committee** — An

executive committee composed of the president, three vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer will be set up under the new by-laws to direct the affairs of the association between meetings of the board of directors.

• **President Mann Unable to Attend** — President John W. Mann was unable to

attend the annual meeting because of illness. President-Elect W. O. Fortenberry presided in his absence. The delegates unanimously approved a suggestion to send Mr. Mann a telegram expressing regret that he and Mrs. Mann could not attend and expressing deep appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of the association.

• **Hayden's Report** — In his annual report Executive Vice-President Horace Hayden discussed the many problems ginners are wrestling with today and listed other problems they may face tomorrow. Warning against possible new government regulations, Mr. Hayden said, "The cotton ginning industry spends millions of dollars every year in buying insurance to protect its investment from the hazards of fire, tornado and flood, but more gins and more net income are being destroyed by regulations than by the other hazards. There isn't any question," he asserted, "that the future holds more regulations and restrictions in store for you."

Mr. Hayden had this to say about the effectiveness of a strong association and cooperation between various branches of the cotton industry: "We need to do not

(Continued on Page 46)

TOP PHOTO shows new officers of the National Cotton Ginners' Association. In left-to-right order they are Horace Hayden, Oklahoma City, re-elected executive vice-president; Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., re-elected secretary-treasurer; W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, Texas, new president of the association, who was first vice-president; A. G. Swint, Orchard Hill, Ga., re-elected a vice-president; and Walter Craft, Carlsbad, N. M., a new vice-president of the association. Not shown is J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S. C., also a new vice-president. **Bottom photo** shows some of the delegates at the morning session March 14.





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**EXPELLERS
SOLVENT EXTRACTION
EXSOLEX**

Hodge to Head Georgia Ginners in '50-51

THE GEORGIA Cotton Ginners' Association held one of the most successful and best-attended conventions in its history on March 12-13 at Atlanta's Henry Grady Hotel.

Under the leadership of its retiring president, Cecil E. Carroll of Dublin, the association has grown to a point where 35 percent of the ginners in the state are actively and financially supporting it.

Succeeding Mr. Carroll as president is Warren Hodge of Unadilla. J. S. Alexander of Lyons was named first vice-president, and W. W. Brinson of Dublin second vice-president. President Hodge will appoint a secretary at a later date.

New directors are Herbert Williams, Sylvania; J. A. Aycock, Carrollton; O. S. Garrison, Homer; and Retiring President Carroll. Directors reelected are Wm. J. Estes, Haralson; I. M. Foy, Statesboro; F. G. Guerry, Montezuma; S. G. Maddox, Blakely; J. T. Preston, Monroe; Sam Smith, Cartersville; E. J. Swint, Jonesboro; and Jack Willis, Ocilla.

The convention definitely was insect-control-conscious and speakers urged the ginners to take a more active part this year in controlling pests in every section of the state. W. A. Ruffin, extension entomologist, discussed insect control with the group and emphasized its importance as a step toward increased acre yields and lower production costs.

Atlanta convention Mar. 12-13 best in many years. Under Retiring President Carroll's leadership, association now claims 35 percent of ginners as active members. Delegates expressed great interest in insect control and state's cotton improvement program.

The delegates expressed great interest in every phase of cotton improvement and went on record as supporting the county committees being set up under the new plan drawn up by the Georgia State Cotton Improvement Committee (Feb. 18, '50 issue). E. C. Westbrook, extension agronomist and secretary of the state committee, addressed the ginners on the importance of the cotton improvement program.

Other speakers were Kemper Bruton of the National Cotton Council, Memphis; H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga., president of the Georgia Farm Bureau and a vice-president of the National Cotton Council; and Chas. M. Merkel, engineer in charge of the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. Mr. Merkel read a paper prepared for presentation at the conven-

tion by Chas. A. Bennett, Stoneville, who is in charge of all USDA ginning engineering work. Mr. Bennett was unable to attend because of his wife's illness. Vernon Moore represented the USDA Fiber Laboratory at Stoneville (headed by F. L. Gerdes) at the meeting.

The annual banquet on the evening of March 13 was well attended.

A. G. Swint of Orchard Hill, one of the Georgia association's most active members, was appointed to represent the ginners of the state at the PMA ginner-crusher meeting in Memphis on March 17.

Brazil's Cotton Exports Are Abnormally Low

Exports of cotton from Brazil during the six months August-January 1949-50 totaled only 280,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), compared with 640,000 for a similar period a year ago. The decrease in export movement is attributed to depleted stocks and high prices in relation to those for U.S. and other similar growths entering world export trade.

Sharp decreases were noted in exports to all destinations, except Sweden, Australia and Uruguay, where small increases were reported. The volume of exports probably will remain low until the new crop in South Brazil, where picking begins early in March, reaches the market in May and subsequent months.

Early estimates place the 1949-50 Sao Paulo crop at 1,150,000 to 1,270,000 bales, compared with last year's crop of 960,000 bales. Adding 100,000 bales for other states in South Brazil and 450,000 for the North Brazil crop, the total for all Brazil may be estimated tentatively at 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 bales. A crop of 1.7 million bales would be 160,000 bales larger than in 1948-49 and would provide a surplus for export of a little more than 800,000 bales. Since nearly all of it is drawn from the Sao Paulo crop, the bulk of it normally moves into export channels during the last eight months of the year.

Stocks of old-crop cotton in Brazil available for export are very low and composed largely of low-grade fiber. Stocks in possession of the federal government amount to only 3,000 bales. The spread between prices for Brazilian cotton (equivalent shipside price, including export tax, etc.) and those for comparable grades and staples of U.S. cotton has narrowed to around 1.5 cents a pound as a result of the decrease in Brazilian prices and an increase in prices for American. The premiums existing in selling prices for Brazilian in relation to those for American cotton are contrary to the situation prior to 1949 and result from scarcity of dollar exchange available in cotton importing countries and diminishing supplies of surplus cotton in Brazil during the past four years when production was low.

930,000 Bales Forecast For Pakistan Crop

The third official forecast placed the 1949-50 cotton crop in Pakistan at 930,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) from 2,742,000 acres, compared with a third forecast for 1948-49 of 854,000 bales from 2,911,000 acres. American-type cotton composes about 90 percent of the 1949-50 production estimate compared with 84 percent in 1948-49.

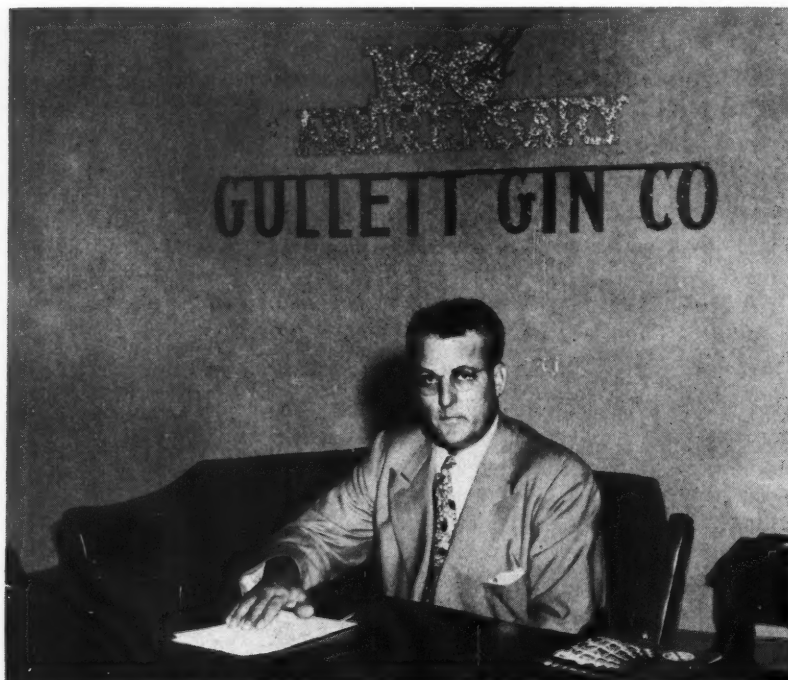


Photo by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press.

Gordin Made Gullett Director

JOHN T. GORDIN, shown above, was named a director of Gullett Gin Company at a meeting of the board early in February. Gordin has been sales manager of the Dallas district for Gullett since January 1941, succeeding B. P. "Brick" Moore, who died in 1940. He went with the company as a stenographer in the Dallas office in April 1932, was made assistant district sales manager in 1937. J. Wallace Bostick, Dallas, is president of Gullett Gin Company; A. S. Cartwright, Amite, La., is vice-president and secretary-treasurer; J. J. Wallace is general superintendent. Home office of the company is at Amite. Other branches and district sales offices are at Atlanta and Memphis.

From our Washington Bureau

By **FRED BAILEY**
and **JAY RICHTER**
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press



BAILEY



RICHTER

• **Outlook for Cotton**—Stability of the cotton industry is to depend more and more upon the level of business activity and consumer income of the whole country.

Price supports for growers are a powerful deterrent to sharp fluctuations in cotton prices. But the support program itself could bog down under an overwhelming weight of surpluses if the general economic health took a sudden turn for the worse.

Washington has been worried about rising unemployment figures, and an apparent slack in investment. However, consumer income has remained high, and most industrial and farm prices are steady.

Consensus of experts here is that there will be fairly good times through at least most of this year. USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics is optimistic about the immediate outlook, although somewhat chary when it comes to the long-term picture.

"With economic activity generally stable," says BAE in its latest *Agricultural Outlook* report, "demand for farm products remains at about the level of recent months. On the average, farmers' prices are not likely to change much during the next couple of months."

Most of the rise in unemployment, the BAE reports, was due to seasonal declines in farm and construction employment.

Cotton interests are buoyed by recent official figures showing that both domestic mill consumption and exports in the first six months of this season exceeded those for the same period in 1948-49.

Exports were up from 1,482,000 bales to 1,885,000 bales; mill consumption, from 4,200,000 to 4,340,000 bales.

• **Where Now for Margarine?**—That is the question being asked here with the final enactment of the repeal law . . . to take effect next July 1.

There is little agreement on what is

likely to happen to margarine consumption, as a result of the new legislation. One school of thought has it that prices will come down, and consumption will rise; another that margarine prices are to stay about where they are, or go up slightly, with consumption stabilizing at approximately present levels.

Still another opinion is that consumption is due to fall off, in any case. Theory of these observers is that the long margarine battle has been "good advertising;" that consumer interest will now decline.

On one point, however, there is firm agreement:

With the federal fight won, margarine backers will move quickly, and decisively, in efforts to repeal laws in states that still restrict sales of the product.

• **For Congressman Pace: Back to Law Practice**—One of the most popular lawmakers on Capitol Hill today . . . among commodity interests . . . is Rep. Stephen Pace of Georgia.

The shrewd and outspoken agricultural leader has been besieged with offers of jobs since announcement of his retirement from Congress after this session. Cotton producer groups, as well as the National Cotton Council, are known to be among those anxious to make a deal with Pace.

Unfounded Washington rumor has it that Pace probably will remain in the Capital to lobby for one, or several, commodity groups. This, the Georgian stoutly denies.

He will, he insists, re-open his law office in Americus, Ga., where he intends to practice with his son, soon to be graduated from law school. The Georgia law-

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maker says that he will gladly take on as a client any commodity group in which he has a genuine interest . . . and that he will, if necessary, carry his cases to Washington.

"I will not, however," he declares, "engage in any activity that might be characterized as lobbying . . . or take a job."

• **Cottonseed Price Supports**—Don't look for Ralph Trigg, boss of the PMA and CCC, to reveal details of this year's cottonseed price support program when he speaks before the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas on April 3.

Trigg may outline, in general, the kind of program the Department intends to carry out. But USDA specialists don't expect to have the mechanics worked out until later.

Present Department thinking is along the line of a purchase-loan program, with the heavy accent on purchases as last year. However, officials hope this year to move seed through ginners to mills for processing, rather than handling it outside of trade channels.

Handling allowance to ginners being recommended by some Trigg advisers in USDA is \$3 per ton. Last year, the offer was \$1.50, which even some Cotton Branch officials now admit was too low.

Ginners and processors were expected, at this writing, to make another offer to sell PMA officials on an end-product support program at another Memphis meeting scheduled for March 17.

• **RMA Advisory Committee Recommendations**—Triple-hybrid cotton should be given "top priority" for research and study.

Texas Ginners' Convention Flash! Style Show

■ There will be a style show for the ladies (and all men who are interested) in the convention hall beginning at 1:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 4. The Standing Room Only signs had to be hoisted at these shows the past two years, they attracted so much interest. The show is put on by Sanger Bros. of Dallas and this year will be under the personal direction of Mrs. Margaret Wedell, merchandise counselor, and Mrs. Jessie Southworth, stylist.

That is the recommendation of the 14-man cotton advisory committee to the USDA on administration of the Research and Marketing Act. Under the Act, passed in 1946, large federal appropriations are made to carry out marketing research projects.

The super-cottons, the committee recommended to the Department, ought to be "vigorously pushed."

High priority was recommended for research into fire prevention at cotton gins, along with cotton utilization, full utilization of cottonseed meal and protein, and the question of crease resistance.

• **Cold War** — Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut has come up with another suggestion for ending the cold war, and

world fears of destruction in the atomic age.

The recent bold statements of the chairman of the joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy are being interpreted here as "trial balloons" for sounding out public sentiment on grand strategy for peace.

McMahon now proposes that the Atlantic Pact nations of Western Europe and this hemisphere work for a new and unified approach to the stubborn Russian leaders. He suggests that Moscow be the meeting place for a discussion of a "concrete peace program" by the United Nations General Assembly.

"If the Soviet rulers permit a real Town Meeting of the World in their Moscow citadel," McMahon says, "then we may truly hope for fruitful talks."

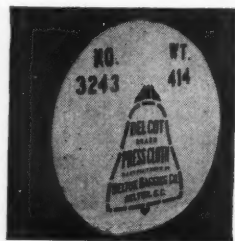
There is an "imperious timetable," says the articulate senator, that is forcing action "before the store of horror weapons reaches critical mass, and chain-reacts into global tragedy."

Truman and Secretary of State Acheson have appeared somewhat reluctant to push a new peace program, but the Connecticut lawmaker's newest proposal probably would gain their favor if it strikes fire at the grass roots.

• In 1850, 70 percent of the U.S. population lived on farms. Today, 100 years later, only 18 percent live on farms.

• The number of work stock (animals three or more years old) on U.S. farms Jan. 1, 1949, was only slightly more than one-third of the 1920 number.

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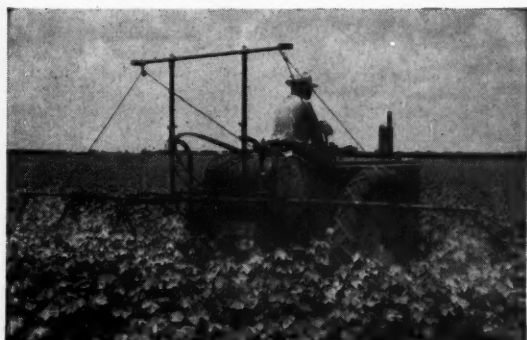


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(Below) The Model 27 Yellow-Devil.



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America Counts Off—

17th General Census To Be in April

Agricultural survey will be most extensive part of decennial census. Lower farm population, increased mechanization are expected to be confirmed by count.

In April, 140,000 enumerators of the Bureau of the Census of the United States Department of Commerce will take the seventeenth decennial census

of the nation. These enumerators will travel an estimated 25 million miles to call at about 45 million dwellings, in thousands of cities and towns and on six and one-third million farms—to enumerate an estimated 151 million persons in the United States. The Census Bureau will tabulate about 15 billion facts these census takers collect.

The actual census enumeration is scheduled to be completed by the end of April. It will take until Dec. 31, 1952, about two and one-half years after the opening of the census on April 1, to complete all the tabulations for reports to be published. Provisional population totals will be announced locally for cities and towns as quickly as the 450 district

census offices are able to complete preliminary counts of the census takers' returns. For many places this will be early in May, and for others, as late as June.

• **Three Censuses Combined**—The seventeenth decennial census in reality is a combination of three major censuses. They relate to population, housing and agriculture, including irrigation and drainage projects. These three censuses are taken at the same time because the census taker can collect the information for all of them in a single visit to the household. This means a great saving in field costs over three separate censuses. Even more important is the fact that all the information collected as of the same date, April 1, provides a complete statistical picture of the nation's people, dwellings and farms with all items in focus as to time of enumeration.

• **Agricultural Census Is Most Extensive**—The census of agriculture is the most extensive survey of any one phase of the seventeenth decennial census. A census of the country's agricultural enterprises has been taken at regular intervals since 1840. Every individual in the United States is concerned with the farm census. The farms feed the nation and 151 million people are dependent upon them, not only for their food, but for the products of agriculture which are used to manufacture clothing, plastics, medicines, cosmetics and literally thousands of items in common use whose components in whole or in part are derived from agricultural staples. There could be no co-ordination in food production and distribution, in manufacturing, in financing of farm commodities, in the furnishing of the goods and equipment farmers need to operate their businesses without accurate statistics.

The census of agriculture enumerates all the farms of the nation, by counties. It ascertains their acreage and measures their production of livestock and of various crops, vegetables and fruits; lists the income of farms from the sale of various products of herd and field, garden and orchard; makes inventory of livestock, machinery and equipment and of the value of land and buildings; and notes expenditures made for labor hire and the other more important items of farm operation costs.

Farmers, farm organizations, business and government agencies concerned with farm markets and farm programs use the information for the study of conditions and trends in agriculture and farm purchasing power; the federal and state Departments of Agriculture use the census statistics as a basis for making estimates and measuring the effect of trends; and Congress uses the data in considering legislation affecting farmers.

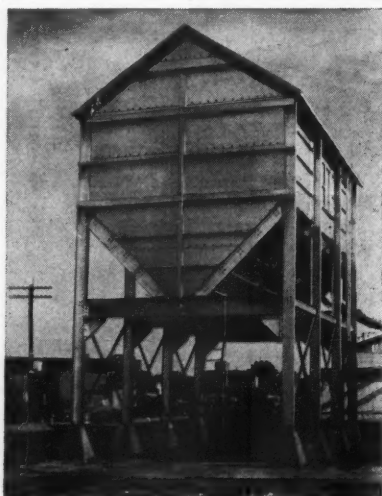
The census of agriculture as it has been developed in the U.S. is the most complete census of its kind in the world. Farmers in this country know more about what is going on in agriculture than anywhere else on earth. Commodity exchanges set the prices for the products of the farm and operations are entirely dependent upon good statistics. They get these statistics from the census of agriculture and from USDA crop reports and estimates which are kept true to the mark by regular complete censuses of farms.

• **Population of 151 Million Is Expected**—The 1950 census is expected to enumer-



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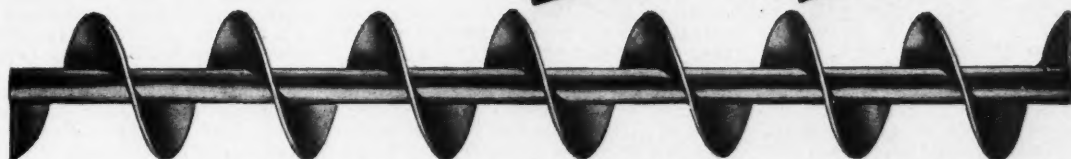
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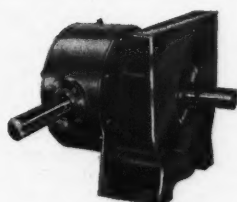
SCREW CONVEYORS

ACCESSORIES

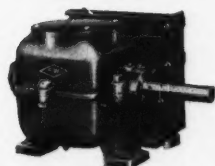


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has many advanced features, which definitely rate it the outstanding conveyor on the market today. All sizes up to 16" are cold rolled by the Fort Worth process which hardens the wearing surface and assures longer life. In the assembly of Fort Worth Conveyor, the flighting is snugly fitted to the pipe and securely anchored with formed steel lugs at each end. The lugs are continuously welded to both pipe and flight, which with intermediate tack welds, make a rigid one piece unit. After assembly every conveyor is tested for straightness and alignment.



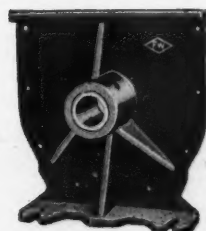
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ate about 151 million persons in the continental United States and more than three million in the territories and island possessions. Recently, the Census Bureau estimated the U.S. population, excluding armed forces overseas, at about 150 million, as of Jan. 1, 1950. With the present monthly rate of increase, the total population present in the United States on April 1, the opening date of the census, is expected to have come close to the 151 million mark.

An estimated 19 million inhabitants have been added since 1940 when the population stood at 131,669,275, largest increase in population between decennial censuses in the country's history. The next highest increase was 17 million between 1920 and 1930. Between 1930 and 1940 the increase was only 8,894,229, the lowest for any decade since the 1870's. A sharp rise in the number of births and a simultaneous decline in the death rate are responsible for the unprecedented population growth in the last decade.

• **Farm Population Decline**—A continuing long-term decline in the nation's farm population is expected to be shown by the 1950 census. In 1940, the farm population of the United States numbered 30.5 million persons. In January, 1945, the farm population had reached an estimated low of about 25.2 million persons, a decline of about 5.3 million persons. In addition to the long-term movement of population away from the farm, unusually sharp declines in the farm population came in the war years due to military inductions and to the rush for jobs in the industrial centers. After the war, this movement was reversed and by July

1947, the farm population had risen to an estimated 28.8 million persons, but by January 1949 had declined again to an estimated 27.8 million persons.

A seasonal fluctuation in the farm population must also be taken into account, namely a seasonal flow away from the farms in the winter and a flow to the farm during the crop season. Thus the count in April 1950 will represent approximately the average number of persons living on farms during the year.

The 1950 census is expected to show a decrease by approximately one-third in the number of nonwhite farm families. Most of this change will be represented in shifts of Negro families from farms to cities in the South and in the shift of Negro families from the South to other parts of the country. Negroes have left the South in such large measure that their numbers outside the South will be increased by 50 percent in 1950 compared with 10 years ago. In some western metropolitan centers their numbers have nearly doubled, according to the results of studies based upon sample surveys and special censuses.

• **Increased Mechanization of Farms**—Thirty years ago, the 1920 census of agriculture counted 246,000 tractors on farms. The number of horses and mules, including colts, then numbered about 25 million. In 1945, there were nearly 10 times as many tractors, 2,422,000, on farms while the number of horses and mules and colts had declined to less than 12 million. The 1950 census, in light of record manufacture and sale of tractors since World War II, is certain to show further farm mechanization. Motor trucks on farms three decades ago num-

bered about 139,000 and increased by 11 times to a 1945 census figure of 1,490,000. Farmers owned 2,146,000 passenger automobiles in 1920 and 4,184,000 in 1945, nearly doubling the number in 25 years.

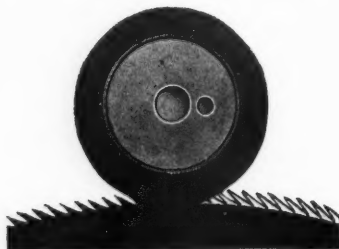
• **More Farms With Electricity**—Availability of electric power through the construction of millions of miles of rural power service lines in the last quarter of a century has brought the farm home many of the comforts and facilities of city living. In 1920, farms with electricity numbered 452,620. At the last farm census in 1945, farms reporting electricity had reached a sixfold total of 2,787,624. The 1950 census is expected to record the further growth of farm electrification in the five years following the war. Farmers also will be asked to report whether they have electric water pumps, electric water heaters, home freezers, electric washing machines, electric chick brooders or electric feed grinders.

• **Employment of Women Increases**—Other important trends which will be confirmed by the 1950 census are that the number of women employed outside the household increased about five million in the last decade, that married women workers in remunerative jobs have increased to the point where they considerably outnumber single women workers, that the number of children and youths enrolled in school and college will approximate 33 million compared with 26.3 million in 1940, that despite the great number of births in the decade the average age of the population has increased, and that the percentage of foreign born in

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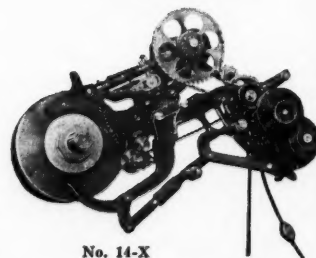
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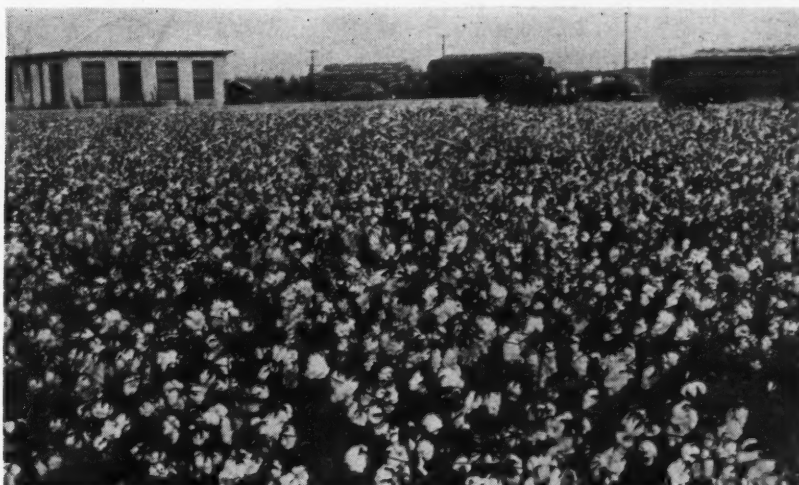
BY PLANTING

NORTHERN STAR or WACONA COTTON



Lonnie Moses, Los Fresnos, Texas, averaged 2.5 Bales Per Acre on Irrigated land. Monetary Yield for 10 Acres—\$4,557.12

Jimmy Lawless, Carthage, Texas, averaged 1 3/4 Bales Per Acre on non-irrigated land. Monetary Yield for 10 Acres—\$2,819.80.



This field of Northern Star grown near O'Brien, Texas, shows the small stalk and heavy fruiting of this cotton. This field will average more than two bales per acre. This picture was made January 5, and it can be seen that no cotton has fallen from burs.

Plan for Increased Production

Next year your cotton acreage will be reduced, so you will want to grow an equal amount on the acreage you will be permitted to plant.

You can grow as much cotton in 1950 as you did in 1949 by following these simple rules:

1. Properly prepare and fertilize your land.
2. Plant only Texas State Registered seed.
3. Poison early against insects by either spraying or dusting.
4. Practice insect control throughout the season.
5. On non-irrigated land plant cotton that will withstand the droughts.

For Better Yields Plant NORTHERN STAR OR WACONA COTTON

Both Northern Star and Wacona Cottons have deep penetrating root systems that make them drought resistant and heavy yielding even in the driest of years.

Heavy fruiting, small plants, allows easy hand picking and is especially adapted to mechanical harvesting.

Both Northern Star and Wacona cottons are storm proof, yet easy to pick where hand picking is necessary.

Both cottons have strong premium staple, produce heavy lint yields, and command extra premiums in staple gradings.

For four years straight the first bale ginned in McLennan County (by Claude Stewart) was Northern Star Cotton. Mr. Stewart has consistently grown more than half a bale of cotton to the acre and has broken his land for winter cover crops by September 1. This is proof of early maturity.

Irrigated or Non-Irrigated Land, you will consistently get better yields per acre if you plant Northern Star or Wacona Cotton. With reduced cotton acreage, be sure of getting the highest possible yield per acre. Plant Texas State Registered Wacona or Northern Star.

\$2,000 in Cash Prizes

TO GROWERS OF NORTHERN STAR AND WACONA COTTON

(Contest Open to Growers in All Cotton Growing States.)

The first contest sponsored by Northern Star and Wacona Cotton, in 1949, has recently been completed and prizes awarded. A similar contest will be sponsored in 1950, with a total of \$2,000 in cash prizes going to cotton growers averaging the highest monetary yields from 5 acres of both

non-irrigated and irrigated land. There are no entrance fees, no applications to file. If you wish to enter this contest be sure to notify Northern Star Seed Farms or Wacona Seed Farms before September 1, 1950.

The Prizes:

Irrigated Farms: First Prize, \$500; Second Prize, \$300; Third Prize, \$200.

Non-Irrigated Farms: First Prize, \$500; Second Prize, \$300; Third Prize, \$200.

For complete details on this contest write to address below for circular disclosing complete information and contest rules.

WINNERS OF 1949 CONTESTS

Non-Irrigated Plots (10 Acres)

1st Prize—\$500, Jimmy Lawless, Carthage, Texas.	
8,790 lbs. Lint Cotton	\$2,535.12
13,375 lbs. seed	284.68
Total	\$2,819.80
2nd Prize, \$300, Milton Rowan, Knox City, Texas.	
9,093 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,339.76
16,625 lbs. seed	377.16
Total	\$2,716.92
3rd Prize—\$200, W. C. McGill, Quail Route, Memphis, Tenn.	
8,412 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,173.30
13,410 lbs. seed	301.86
Total	\$2,475.16

Irrigated Plots (10 Acres)

1st Prize—\$500, Lonnie Moses, Los Fresnos, Texas.	
12,691 lbs. lint cotton	\$4,117.30
20,944 lbs. seed	439.82
Total	\$4,557.12
2nd Prize—\$300, J. E. Price, Hollis, Okla.	
10,620 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,973.74
17,360 lbs. seed	357.20
Total	\$3,330.94
3rd Prize—\$200, Charlie Holub, Robstown, Texas.	
7,935 lbs. lint cotton	\$2,324.42
14,400 lbs. seed	310.46
Total	\$2,634.88

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SEED FARMS**
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the nation's population has reached a record low figure.

• **Change in Congressional Representation** — The reapportionment of seats in Congress among the states is provided for automatically in the Census Act. Results of the census, giving the population of each state, must be reported by the secretary of commerce to the president not later than Dec. 1, 1950. The president, in turn, must transmit this report, together with a statement of the number of representatives to which each state is entitled under the method of equal proportions, to the 82nd Congress within the first week of its opening meeting in January 1951. The reapportionment of seats in the House becomes effective in the 83rd Congress, whose membership is elected in November 1952. Several states will gain additional representation in the House of Representatives. The Census Bureau, however, avoids making any predictions as to the changes for particular states. Under present legislation, the membership of the House is limited to 435 and if some states gain representation others with lesser population increases will lose seats. Until the exact 1950 population totals are known, no official computation can be made.

N. N. Elkins Is Leader in GM Diesel Engine Sales

N. N. Elkins, salesman for Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., Houston, was among 10 men in the United States to be chosen by General Motors Corp. Detroit Diesel Engine Division to receive national recognition for outstanding achievement in GM diesel engine sales.

Mr. Elkins received a diamond ring and a certificate of merit as a winner in the W. T. Grove Diamond Award for the year 1949. The award is made every year to the top GM diesel salesman in each of 10 United States zones of operation. Mr. Elkins record was the best in the South Central area. The presentation was made at a GM diesel meeting in Dallas March 2 and 3.

USDA Scientists Study Action of Humus

Humus is most valuable to growing crops when it is breaking down—that is, when it is most active—say three USDA research scientists who have been carrying on studies at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., on the maintenance of soil organic matter. These investigators, Dr. Franklin E. Allison, Louis A. Pinck and Mildred Sherman, have had in mind particularly farms where few animals are kept.

One phase of the problem is how nitrogen, an important factor in the decay of crop residues such as straw and cornstalks and green manure in the soil, can best be used to produce the most humus. In the past many have claimed the nitrogen should be added when woody crop residues are turned into the soil, regardless of when the crop is planted—the object being to avoid excess loss of carbon and, as a result, having less humus.

• **Add Nitrogen When Crop Is Planted**—But the studies by the three scientists show that although adding nitrogen speeds up humus formation, adding it at the time the straw or stalks or green manure are turned under results in no more humus than if it is added months later, when the crop is planted. Moreover, they consider it is usually better to add it to the crop rather than to the crop residue. Not only is there less chance of loss by leaching of the nitrogen just added, but the crop residue—straw, for example—may act as a holder of nitrogen formed as a result of normal biological activities in the soil. As a result of such conservation, it may not be necessary for the farmer to use as much commercial nitrogen.

Ordinarily if some nitrogen fertilizer is not added following the turning under of straw or stalks, there is an initial harmful effect on the succeeding crop because the organisms that do the rotting of these materials make use of nitrogen already available in the soil.

• **How Much Nitrogen?** — How much nitrogen is needed to satisfy the appetites of these organisms? The experimenters say there is a need for six to 12 pounds of nitrogen (36 to 72 pounds of sodium nitrate) for each ton of the dry material estimated to have been turned under. The aim is, they say, "to raise the nitrogen percentage of the material to about 1.5 percent based on dry weight." They do not consider this a wasteful use of nitrate as it becomes a part of the mellowing soil and is slowly released to the growing crop as decomposition proceeds, some of the effect being delayed two or three years. Somewhat larger quantities will do no harm but will be used by the crop that follows just as though no residues had been turned under.

• **How Long Does Humus Last?**—Young and succulent green crops are known to be quick rotting and good for crops, largely because they release much nitrogen in the root zone. But how does humus from this source last? Pretty well, these experiments showed, 30 to 40 percent of the green manure carbon being still in the soil after a year, nearly as much as when straw or cornstalks were used. Many have thought green manure carbon disappears within three to six weeks.

• **Clay Holds Humus**—Another result of the research is a better understanding of why it is easier to maintain humus in clay than in sandy soils. It is because of the presence in clay soils of colloids, the finely divided part (what might be called "jellylike"), whereas sandy soils have practically none. The three researchers found that this colloid part combines with the nitrogenous material of decomposing plants, holding it in the soil in relatively stable form. That, they say, is the big reason for more humus in clay—it has really become a part of the soil. Sandy soils are better aerated, but, contrary to a common view, that is considered a minor factor in keeping humus.

Finally, the facts emphasize to the farmer that it pays to keep a fresh supply of humus coming along, partly because it holds nitrogen and other plant food and moisture and partly because it makes the soil easier to handle, Dr. Allison says. "A high level of humus means larger crops, and larger crops mean more residues, and more residues result in more humus. It is a merry-go-round we must not let break down," he added.

Westbrook Warns Georgia Farmers About Poor Seed

Only a very small amount of the cottonseed produced last year in South Georgia is suitable for planting, E. C. Westbrook, extension service agronomist, has reported.

Mr. Westbrook stated that examinations of seed in the southern half of the state show they are very low in germination. He believes this is due to the wet conditions at harvesting time last year.

"If seed are low in germination, they should not be used for planting purposes," Mr. Westbrook warned. He stated that there is still unsold a limited amount of seed with high germination and urged farmers to obtain their seed for this year immediately.

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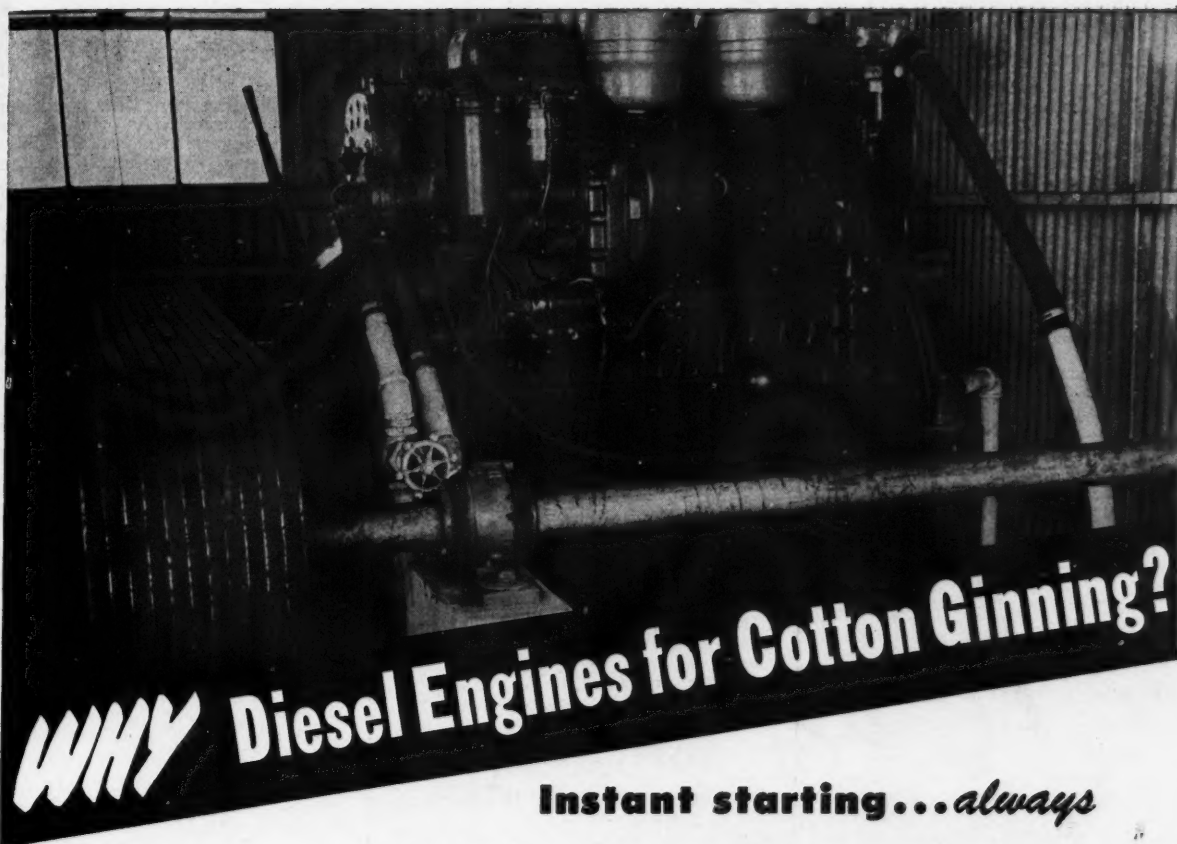
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• At Birmingham—
1950 INSECT BATTLE MAPPED

Council-sponsored conference Dec. 19-20 plans strategy designed to subdue cotton pests next year, with sprays taking spotlight as most promising of new weapons in cotton's arsenal.

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A New Cotton Variety

A new cotton variety called Plains ranks among the leaders according to the Alabama Extension Service, which calls it a high yielding, wilt-resistant variety, producing medium to large size bolls. The staple length is one inch or better, and the lint turn out is between 37 and 40 percent. Plains was developed by Dr. A. L. Smith at the Georgia and Alabama experiment stations in cooperation with USDA's Bureau of Plant Industry. Dr. Smith is now stationed at Auburn.

Gin Employees Are Injured When Motor Explodes

Gus Newton, manager for the Portis Mercantile Co. gins in Lepanto, Ark., and Bill Headrick, gin employee, were injured recently when an oil motor exploded at Gin No. 2 where they were working.

Mr. Newton received a two-inch gash on his head and bruises from flying debris. Mr. Headrick escaped with a broken leg when the cylinder top, weighing more than 1,000 pounds, pinned him to the floor after it was blown off and had knocked a hole in the roof 25 feet overhead. A tractor was used to move the cylinder top after 15 men were unable to extricate him.

Barbecue for Mississippi Crushers on June 14

Announcement is made by J. A. Rogers, Jackson, secretary of the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, that the annual convention of the association at Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss., on June 15-16 will be preceded by a barbecue on the evening of the fourteenth. Mr. Rogers advises that the convention committee is working up a program of business and entertainment that will appeal to every association member. Complete details will be published here at a later date.

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QUOTES on Cotton

Prepared by the Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas

BEST OPPORTUNITY—"High yields of quality cotton on all acres planted to cotton offer one of the best opportunities for the average cotton farmer to maintain or increase his cash income in 1950."—O. N. Andrews, Alabama Extension Service.

NO LONGER EXPERIMENTAL—"Cotton insect control is no longer an experiment. Many improvements are needed, and many problems are yet unsolved, but the dollars and cents value of following an insect-control program is well established."—Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

CAN DOUBLE YIELDS—"Georgia farmers can double their cotton yields and increase cash income more and quicker than in any other way by more efficient production and by wise co-operation of farmers and businessmen."—Georgia Extension Service.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT—"In general, cotton's opportunities for the future look bright. Over the long range it appears that cotton consumption will continue to expand. The extent of expansion doubtless will depend on whether the price is kept competitive, on what quality improvements are made, and on what promotion is employed."—Read Dunn, Jr., National Cotton Council.

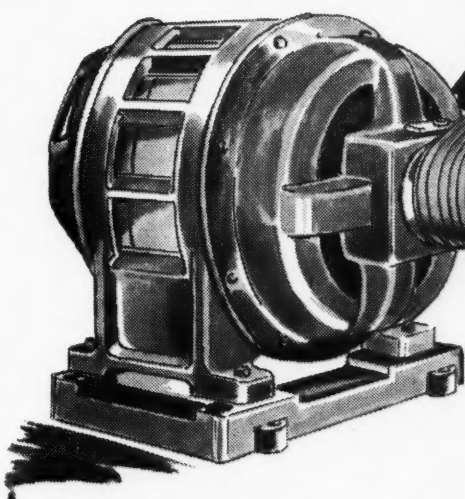
BUY NOW—"Buy at least one-third of the material needed for cotton poisoning at the same time you buy fertilizer. It's good insurance to do this soon, if you haven't already."—Mississippi Extension Service.

SAVES MONEY—"Planting delinted cottonseed is a money saver. Childress County farmers, whose seed was delinted on a community basis, estimate their savings at more than \$2.28 per acre."—Fred C. Elliott, Texas Extension Cotton Specialist.

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- ★ DEPENDABLE, LONG-LIFE
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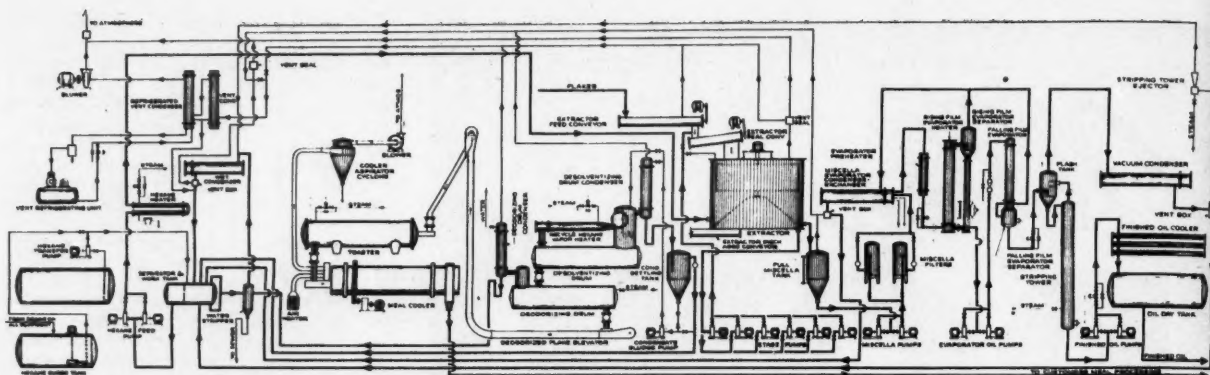


Figure 1

• Glidden's New Indianapolis Soybean Plant
Is First Large-Scale Installation of

The Blaw-Knox Rotocel

By K. McCUBBIN and G. J. RITZ • Chemical Plants Division, Blaw-Knox Co.

WHEN The Glidden Company on Feb. 6, 1950, dedicated its new soybean plant at Indianapolis, Ind., it formally introduced on a large scale the Blaw-Knox Rotocel to solvent extraction processing.

The new plant was designed and built, and processing equipment was procured by the Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Construction Co. (subsidiary of Blaw-Knox Co.).

Actually in operation since early in January, the installation has tested up to and beyond the expectancy of the designers. With success already demonstrated through more than a year's service by the pilot Rotocel installation (a plant producing less than 100 tons per day), the performance of the Indianapolis plant may well establish a trend in future soybean plant design. Moreover, it is expected that the Rotocel design will be adapted to processing in other fields.

The new plant adds 250 tons per day to Glidden's soybean processing capacity and is part of an extensive expansion and modernization program executed by this company since the end of the war.

When operated at design capacity, the plant will produce approximately 1½ tank cars of crude degummed soybean oil and 200 tons of 44 percent soybean meal each 24-hour day. Much of the oil will be used for margarine production by Durkee Famous Foods, and the meal will be used in Glidden's mixed feeds, special products and for bulk sale.

The new plant has facilities for bean sifting, cracking, conditioning and flaking; hull separation and pulverizing; solvent extraction and solvent recovery; oil desolventizing and degumming; meal desolventizing, deodorizing, toasting, grinding, sifting and bagging; and crude lecithin manufacture. Many of these op-

erations are performed in proprietary equipment developed by the contractor over a period of 12 years devoted to research on soybean processing, and these include such items as the Lewis Flaking Mill, the Blaw-Knox Vapor Desolventizer, Deodorizer and Pressure Toaster, in addition to the Rotocel.

For complete safety in solvent handling, the extraction step of the processing is carried out in a separate building. Since the Rotocel operates in the horizontal plane, there is economy in building height. There is also economy in equipment because the Rotocel has only one major moving part, the rotor, which is divided into a number of extraction cells. As the rotor slowly turns, washes of diminishing oil content are applied to the flakes to achieve a completely countercurrent extraction.

The process begins in the preparation building with the whole beans transferred by conveyors and elevators to a sifter for removal of foreign material. From the sifter the beans drop to an automatic recording weigh scale, which records the throughput of the plant. In this phase of preparation, the beans are also chuted past magnetic separators to remove tramp iron, and the beans then go to the cracking mills.

The loosened hulls are removed by aspiration, sifted and pulverized, and then returned to the spent flakes just before toasting, thus insuring complete usage of the beans and complete grinding of the hulls.

The cracked, dehulled beans are then fed to a horizontal, rotating drum type conditioner, where they are heated and the moisture content adjusted to approximately 11 percent by adding steam or drying with air as required. They are then fed to the flaking mills.

The flaking rolls are heavy smooth cylinders which flake the thermoplastic bean particles to a uniform thickness of about eight to 10 thousandths of an inch (.008" to .010"). Air at room temperature is drawn through the flaking mills and the flake collecting conveyor. This air flow surface dries the flakes, insuring free flowing characteristics. At the same time, it prevents accumulation of moisture or moisture-wet fines and flakes in the system.

The preparation of the beans is now complete and the flakes are ready for the extraction operation and subsequent processing, as shown in the flow diagram (Figure 1). As has been indicated, the flakes are transferred to a separate building for the extraction processing. They are fed to the Rotocel through a seal conveyor, which is a liquid tight screw conveyor inclined with the discharge end higher than the inlet. The miscella (mixture of soybean oil and solvent) from one of the extraction stages is circulated through this conveyor to form the seal, which prevents solvent vapors from backing up into the dry flake system.

An artist's drawing in Figure 2 shows the general method of construction of the Rotocel. Figure 3 gives a schematic diagram showing the piping and rotation.

Structurally, the Rotocel consists of a closed tank, in this case 22 feet in diameter and about 12 feet high. Inside this tank there turns a rotor, which is made up of 18 compartments or cells for multi-step (in this case, six steps) countercurrent extraction. The bottom of the outer tank is divided into compartments as shown on the diagram. In this way, the cells move clockwise to carry the flakes from inlet to discharge, while the

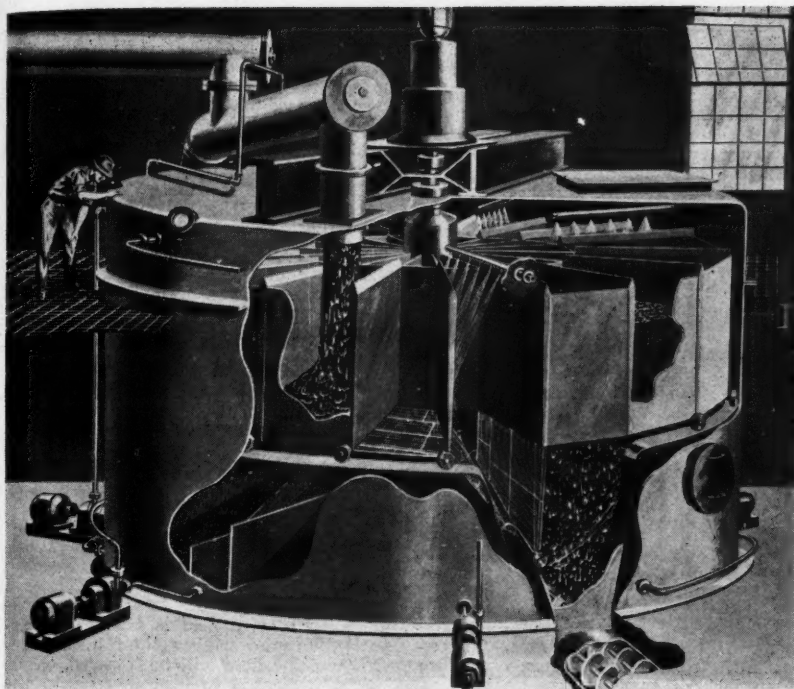


Figure 2

miscella moves counter-clockwise and counter to the flake flow by means of stage pumps.

The full miscella is taken off at compartment two and is passed on to the solvent removal system. The circulation of miscella from compartment one to compartment two is a filtering action to remove the flakes which sift through the screens during the agitation of the filling step.

The removal of the spent flakes from the cells is a rather unique operation. The screen bottom of each cell is hinged along the trailing edge while the leading edge is fitted with wheels which run on a track to hold the cell closed. The opening of the gate is brought about by discontinuing the track over the discharge opening and the weight of the flakes forces the bottom open with sufficient drive to clear the cell of flakes. A seal conveyor is not required on the discharge as any hexane vapors which move out of the extractor will be merely moving along to the hexane removal steps of the process.

A feature of the Rotocel is the low power requirement of its main drive, which consists of $\frac{1}{4}$ -horsepower variable speed gearmotor. The gearmotor drives the extractor at a very slow speed through a 1,200-to-1 reduction gear. The total horsepower required for the extraction step in this 250-ton per day Rotocel, including the stage pumps, is only $6\frac{1}{4}$ horsepower.

The miscella is withdrawn from the extractor and passed through bag filters to remove any suspended flakes. In the first stage of solvent removal the miscella passes through a heat exchanger, then through a rising-film evaporator, which operates at atmospheric pressure and removes the largest portion of the hexane from the oil. The bottoms pass off through a flash-tank to a falling-film evaporator, which operates under vacuum. The bottoms from this step, now

containing only a trace of hexane, pass through a separator to a packed stripping column. In the stripper the oil flows down through the column countercurrent to superheated steam introduced at the

bottom of the column. A vent system of ejectors and blowers pulls the solvent vapors through water-cooled and refrigerated condensers, where the solvent is recovered and returned to the process.

The oil from the stripper is crude soybean oil as normally produced in the conventional extraction plant. In this instance, it is subjected to an additional process step, degumming, before shipment. The gums (lecithin) are hydrolyzed with water and separated from the oil by two-stage centrifuging. The lecithin-oil-water emulsion drops from the centrifuges into drums ready for shipment to Glidden's Chicago plant for further purification. The oil from the centrifuges is now degummed crude soybean oil and is weighed in a tank scale before transfer to the trackside storage tanks.

Returning to the extractor we complete the process by picking up the spent flakes and passing them through the desolventizing step. The desolventizer is a large horizontal drum with a ribbon conveyor flight inside. This agitates the flakes as they pass through the drum so that the flakes are fully exposed to superheated solvent vapors which are circulated from the drum through a heater and then returned to the drum by a blower. The superheated vapors drive off the greater part of the solvent, which is removed through a condenser and returned to the process.

The flakes, which now contain only a trace of solvent, leave the vapor desolventizer and pass through a rotary lock into a vessel called the deodorizer. It is similar in construction to the desolventizer and it removes the final trace

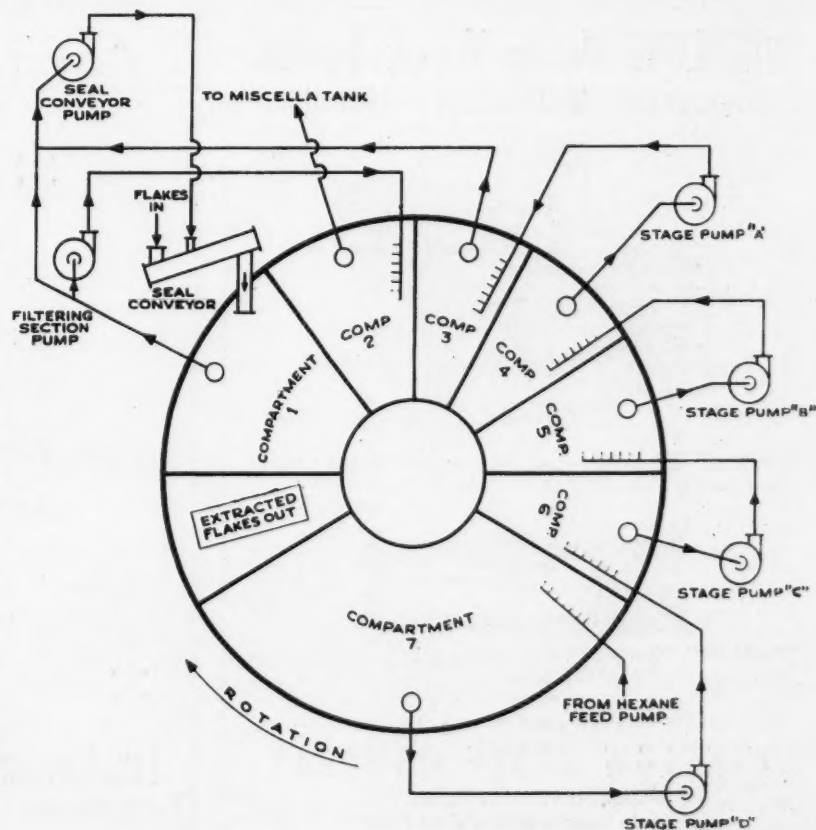


Figure 3

of solvent by treating the flakes with direct steam.

The next step is a toasting operation in which the spent flakes are pressure cooked with live steam at about 15 pounds pressure. This step is very important because it breaks down the complex, indigestible proteins in the meal and makes the meal more palatable and nutritious, as well as more appealing in color. The toaster in this plant is of Blaw-Knox design and special attention is given to the control of the variables of time, temperature and moisture content, as well as of pressure. Close control of these variables is essential for proper toasting of the flakes.

After toasting and cooling, the spent flakes are returned to the preparation area. Here, concrete storage bins permit concentrating the meal grinding and loading into a 40-hour week. Meal grinding follows the modern conventional system; that is, two-stage pulverizing with screening prior to each stage and after the final stage.

The extraction process has a completely automatic control system with all extraction processing operated from a central instrument and motor control station on the second floor. The plant requires no special supplies of cold water but achieves low temperature cooling by mechanical refrigeration; the cooling water is recirculated and only the make-up for evaporation losses is added from the city water supply.

The plant is served by elevators with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels (not built by Blaw-Knox), and the overall installation forms an attractive landmark in the Hoosier City.

Conservation Problem:

1 Inch Topsoil = ? Bushels

Nearly everybody these days recognizes the necessity of preventing the wasting away of U.S. national land resources through erosion, George H. Walter of USDA-BAE says in *The Agricultural Situation*. No other group realizes this more keenly than farmers, to whom the land is a means of making a living rather than merely a "natural resource."

A farmer who is undertaking an erosion-control program on his land is up against a highly personal dollar and cents problem. He needs to know how continued erosion will affect his income and which erosion-control measures will pay on his farm.

Recent studies of the relationship between topsoil depth and crop yields offer one means by which farmers may evaluate the effect of erosion. Soil scientists have found that in many areas the loss of an inch of topsoil has a predictable effect on crop yields.

• **Yield Losses From Erosion**—Experiments in the northern states, for example, show that on the average the loss of an inch of topsoil from an acre of cropland reduces annual corn yields by two to six bushels, oat yields by 1½ to 5½ bushels, wheat yields by 0.7 to three bushels, potatoes by five to 10 bushels and hay by 200 to 400 pounds per acre.

A few other studies show that erosion of topsoil also reduces yields of soybeans,

grapes, cotton, tobacco and barley. However, more studies of these crops are needed before definite relationships between yields and topsoil depths can be accurately determined.

There are exceptions to the general rule that yields decline as the topsoil washes away. Some soils, particularly in the Southeast, have subsoils with a better capacity for holding moisture and fertilizer than the present topsoil. On most soils, though, the subsoil is less productive than the topsoil.

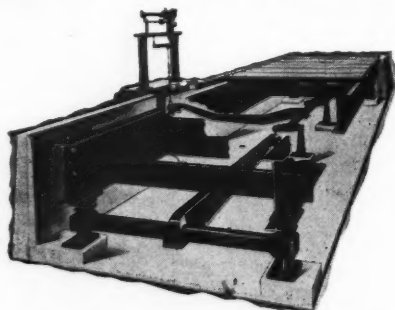
Field experiments indicate that the loss of an inch of topsoil has less effect on crop yields where the topsoil is deep than where it is shallow. Yields of corn on land on which the topsoil was 11 inches deep ran about three bushels per acre less than on land on which the topsoil was 12 inches deep. On land with three inches of topsoil, however, corn yields averaged five to six bushels less than on land with four inches of topsoil. Small grain yields are even more drastically affected by topsoil depth.

• **Keep Topsoil in Place**—These experiments indicate the importance of keeping the topsoil as evenly distributed over a field as possible. If topsoil from the higher part of a field is eroded and deposited on a lower area, the total productivity of the field will be lowered. Thus, topsoil which is washed down into the lower part of a field is much less productive in its new location that it was back on the upper parts of the field. This is true even though it would be good farming to fill in a gully in the lower part of the field.

For instance, take a field on which the

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topsoil averaged eight inches and on which corn yields averaged 68 bushels per acre. As a result of erosion, four inches of topsoil on the upper part of the field is moved down on to the lower portion, making the depth in this area 12 inches. Average yields on the part of the field where the topsoil is 12 inches deep might be expected to average 81 bushels—a gain of 13 bushels over the average for eight inches of topsoil. On the other hand, yields on the part of the field where the depth of the topsoil has been reduced to four inches probably would average about 51 bushels—a loss of 17 bushels.

• **Soil Shifts Cut Yields**—These experiments emphasize the value of keeping the topsoil in place on a field. Even though an erosion control practice may drastically reduce loss of soil from a field, it may still permit movement of soil within the field.

Usually it takes several years for an inch of topsoil to be eroded away. An inch of topsoil over an acre of land weighs about 150 tons—enough to fill three railroad coal cars. A ton of topsoil equals about one cubic yard. Where drainage ditches carry off topsoil, there is a double loss since crop yields are reduced and ditches or stream channels must be cleaned out or bottomlands may become flooded.

• **Erosion a Permanent Loss**—The Soil Conservation Service has estimated soil losses per year for Iowa average about 23 tons per acre, for Illinois nearly 10 tons and for Ohio about six tons. On many farms, erosion losses are much higher—and a large share of this eroded

soil is the valuable topsoil removed by sheet erosion.

Once the topsoil is gone, there is no way of regaining the productive capacity that vanishes with the topsoil. Crop yield studies on about 40 types of soils in 10 northern states indicate that the original material out of which a soil is formed determines the inherent productive capacity of that soil. Each inch of topsoil with its accumulation of humus and plant nutrients adds to the expected yield. Total yield of a soil is affected by cultural practices and physical conditions such as rainfall and temperature, but these factors have little or no effect on differences in yields resulting from variations in topsoil thickness. Treatment of the soil may help replace yield reductions due to the loss of topsoil, but the same treatment on the land before it had been eroded would have given similar increases in yields.

Elimination of all soil movement by erosion is seldom practical and rarely advocated. In most areas, a reduction in annual soil loss of between two and five tons per acre is considered an attainable and satisfactory goal. But it would require changes in farming practices on most farms. Often it would mean changes in rotations to include more acres of grass and hay crops and fewer acres of row crops. Strip cropping, contour farming and terraces also may be needed.

Each farmer who is considering erosion control is faced with the problem of deciding how much he can afford to keep his topsoil in place. Failure to end or slow down the loss of his topsoil will mean a steady decline in the capacity of his land to produce. The loss

in yields will not be matched by a proportional drop in production costs since seed, planting, cultivating and harvesting cost about as much when yields are low as when they are high. Some costs such as those for plowing and cultivation may even rise as ditches and gullies are eroded in the fields.

• **Soil Loss Lowers Land Values**—A decline in production coupled with little or no decline in production costs would mean a greater decline in net income than in gross over the long-run. Reduced income would be reflected in the value of the land.

Against the prospects for loss of income over the long run, the farm operator must compare the cost of an erosion control program. This might include a temporary loss in income while farming practices are being changed. To determine whether a proposed program is likely to be profitable, an analysis of farm income with and without the proposed program may be needed. Such an estimate might well be included with any conservation plan to enable a farmer to appraise its ultimate effect on his farm income.

• **Reports from Alabama Extension Service**—TVA unit test demonstration farmers in 1948 show that 111 farmers using an average of 446 pounds of fertilizer per acre made an average of 438 pounds of lint cotton per acre, whereas 65 farmers using an average of 705 pounds of fertilizer an acre made an average of 510 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The difference of 72 pounds of lint cotton per acre more than paid the fertilizer bill for the 65 farmers.

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National Ginners Meet (Continued from Page 26)

only all the work we can possibly do for ourselves, but we need to join more fully with the other segments of the industry to bring about better conditions. No individual ginner can do the things that should be done for his own protection—he needs the help of his entire state. In many things his State Association needs the assistance of all other cotton states in this National Association, and the National Association needs the assistance of all other branches of the raw cotton industry, as we now have in the National Cotton Council.”

• **Williams Reports Good Financial Condition**—The annual report of Secretary-Treasurer Carl Trice Williams showed that the affairs of the association are in a healthy condition financially. Delegates to the meeting stressed the importance of maintaining ample funds at all times to meet any emergencies that may arise out of the constantly increasing encroachment of the Government into gin operation.

The basis for payment of dues to the National Association remains the same as for the past 12 months.

• **Speakers** — Addressing the delegates were W. T. Jacobs, Memphis, marketing economist for the National Cotton Council, who spoke on the 1950 fire prevention campaign; John H. Todd, Washington, representing the National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association and the Washington office of the National Cotton Council, who discussed the wage-hour law; Fred W. Lucas, Memphis, who discussed the purposes of the New York Cotton Exchange; and Claude L. Welch, Memphis, director of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Division, who talked about the 1950 cotton insect control program. Chas. A. Bennett of Stoneville, Miss., head of USDA's cotton ginning investigations, was scheduled to talk to the ginners but was unable to attend the meeting because of his wife's illness. His paper was read by a member of the U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory staff at Stoneville.

Alternate Takes Over When Maid of Cotton Gets Flu

George Ann Hicks, Edmond, Okla., alternate Maid of Cotton, flew to Washington, D. C., March 14 to fill a round of engagements scheduled for Maid of Cotton Elizabeth McGee when Miss McGee went to the hospital with influenza.

On her first day in the capital Miss Hicks made a radio appearance and a telecast and was honor guest at a reception attended by cotton state senators and representatives, members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court. Nineteen years of age, with brown hair and blue eyes, the Alternate Maid was voted the most outstanding freshman coed at the University of Oklahoma last year. A major in speech and radio, she is the holder of three scholarships at the university. She visited Washington in 1947 as president of Girls' Nation after having won the title as governor of Oklahoma Girls' State.

Maid Elizabeth was scheduled to leave Washington March 16 for New York, where she was to board a plane March 18 for London on the European part of her tour as cotton's goodwill ambassador. Plans for the European flight were uncertain after she became ill.

PMA-Ginner-Crusher Meeting March 17

The Production and Marketing Administration is meeting in Memphis as we go to press (March 17) with ginner and crusher committees in further discussions about the 1950 cottonseed price support program. It is expected the meeting will result in a speeding up of PMA's work of formulating the program. A report of the meeting will be published in our issue of April 1.

Expand Markets Rather Than Cut Acreage, Smith Says

New and expanded markets rather than controls and gradually restricted production are the answer to the present cotton surplus situation given to the House Agriculture Committee by C. C. Smith of Greenwood, Miss., during hearings on proposals for changes in the acreage allotment law.

Mr. Smith is an official of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association. Although telling the committee that he favors the present allotment law with amendments to take care of hardship cases, he stressed that removal of surpluses by increasing trade is the only real cure to the situation.

“In the end,” he told the committee, “you must devise some method of getting rid of the surpluses that have brought about the present situation. The committee and every one else interested in cotton should study the things that hinder trade. We should study how our textiles can be shipped into non-industrial countries which have strategic materials that we need. In the case of industrial countries we should study the products they produce and that we can use without their being a detriment to our trade. The proposal made some months ago by the Association of Department Stores that they could use up to two percent of their total volume in foreign products without detriment is worthy of serious study.”

“Cutting acreage down year after year is not the solution to the problem. The removal of the surpluses is the only real cure.”

Indian Cotton Supply Situation Improves

The cotton supply position in India is reported by the Cotton Director to be much improved over that existing two months ago when many mills were closed or operating on reduced schedules for lack of cotton. Increased arrivals of imported cotton as well as supplies from the 1949-50 crop now being picked are expected to result in further improvement.

However, the 1949-50 import quota of one million bales (820,000 bales of 500 pounds gross) and the Indian crop of 2.3 million bales (500 pounds) are about 250,000 bales less than the anticipated needs of the mill and home industries estimated at 3.4 million bales for 1949-50. Stocks of old-crop cotton were low at the beginning of the current season.

New Cottonseed Hull Circular Is Mailed

Experiment station results and feeding information on cottonseed hulls are contained in a new circular mailed on March 16 to cotton oil mills by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association.

“Cottonseed Hulls — Economical and Efficient Roughage” is the title of the circular, which may be purchased for \$8 per thousand copies, plus shipping charges, from the Educational Service offices in Dallas or Atlanta.

A. L. Ward, Educational Service director, points out that distribution of the circular will be of timely help to mills that have hulls on hand and will help other mills to move hulls in the future.

Illustrated with photographs of feeding beef and dairy cattle, the circular stresses the value of hulls as roughage to lower feeding costs and improve the efficiency of rations.

A special feature of the publication is that it has space for addressing and stamping so that it may be mailed without the use of an envelope.

Domestic Cotton Consumption And Exports Rise

Consumption of cotton by domestic mills the first five months of the current season ran a little above the same period last year. Through the first four months exports totaled 28 percent higher than a year earlier.

So far, devaluation of many foreign currencies has had little effect on either imports or exports of U.S. cotton textiles. If this continues to be the case, domestic mill consumption probably will not fall below current levels for some time. Domestic mills generally are booked several months ahead. Some decline in exports is likely as the season progresses.

Council Appoints Todd Legislative Counsel

Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, has announced the retention of John H. Todd of Washington as legislative counsel to the cotton organization in its Washington offices.

Mr. Todd, who is Washington partner in the law firm of Callaway and Reed of Dallas, Texas, will serve as special assistant to Mr. Blake in the handling of Council legislative affairs in the nation's capital.

“The Council is indeed fortunate in securing the services of John Todd as legislative counsel,” Mr. Blake said. “He is thoroughly familiar with the problems of all phases of the cotton industry, having been intimately associated with cotton for the past 20 years. Likewise he has a remarkable background of achievement in legislative affairs, having effectively represented various segments of the industry before Congressional committees and government agencies as well as in the courts.”

• Cattle numbers are expected to rise again this year, promising more beef and veal in the years ahead. Production of lamb and mutton, already small, may be reduced even more, however.

Olive-Producing Countries Hold Conference in Madrid

A conference of the general committee of the International Oilcultural Federation (Federation Internationale d'Oleiculture—FIO) was held at Madrid in February. Keynote of the conference as expressed by Leonardo Donato, FIO secretary general, was the justification for an international accord for world protection of olive oil.

Thirteen nations were represented: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Lebanon, Morocco, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia and the U.S. Although not a member of FIO, the United States, at the invitation of the federation's president, sent a representative as a non-official observer.

FIO was formed some years ago by the major olive-producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin, and early activity is reported to have been related principally to problems of olive production. During the past few years, however, considerable emphasis has been placed on olive oil trade matters, possibly because of the sharp drop in oil prices.

In his address at the opening session the secretary general pointed out that in the postwar period (1) the supply of fats and oils in the U.S. and elsewhere has been increasing while (2) prices have decreased, (3) the use of synthetics, instead of natural fats and oils, for soaps is gaining and (4) in general, the purchasing power of consumers is decreasing. The last point is particularly important, since olive oil is somewhat of a luxury item, and is one of the first prod-

Fire Truck Has to Chase Runaway Cotton Blaze

The Tuscaloosa Fire Department had to chase a cotton fire five miles and then bring it back to town before finally putting it out.

One hundred and two bales of cotton were in a boxcar passing through the Alabama town recently when B. C. Driscoll, telegraph agent for the Alabama Great Southern Railroad, spotted the burning car in the freight train. He called the fire department, which sent a fire truck out to intercept the train about five miles from Tuscaloosa. The car was side-tracked and the firemen went to work, but the blaze had gained too much headway.

A switch engine finally had to pull the car back to the Tuscaloosa yards, where firemen attacked it with replenished chemical supplies and extinguished it . . . but not before about 66 bales of cotton were damaged.

important in the economy of many Mediterranean Basin countries.

Among other points, the speaker concluded that (1) an international agreement aimed at normalizing the olive oil market is essential, (2) the olive oil market is a specialized market with both supply and demand quantitatively limited and it should not be confused with the large, general fats and oils market, (3) the special character of the demand in importing countries, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, calls for a study of this demand, and (4) olive oil production costs should be reduced.

Five committees were named to consider various proposals concerning the organization and operation of FIO and to draft a resolution leading toward an international agreement on olive oil. As a result of the efforts of these committees, the five following protocols were signed before the conference closed: (1) FIO Finance, (2) Universal Contract, Olive Oil Grades, International Arbitration Commission, (3) Advertising Olive Products, (4) Mediterranean Agreement and (5) Organization of the Thirteenth International Oilcultural Congress. Protocol 4 is of particular interest. It was agreed in principle to fix annual export quotas for olive oil and to regulate stockpiles of oil. An export price, presumably uniform, for hard currency countries is to be established. A draft agreement, based on principles enunciated in this protocol, is to be drawn up by the FIO Directive Committee in a meeting to be held at Tunis in March or April 1950.

Protocol 5 outlines in considerable detail plans for the next FIO Congress to be opened in Seville, Spain, on Nov. 15.

ucts to suffer from an economic recession in importing countries.

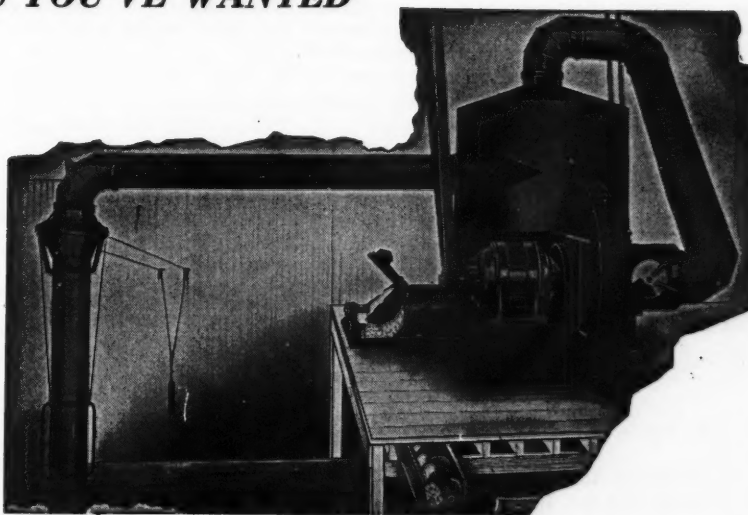
He asserted that exports of olive oil comprise only a very small percentage of world exports of edible oils and soap and that the percentage has shown a downward tendency over a period of years. In spite of representing only a small sphere of world trade, olive oil is

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(NOTE: Generally, cottonseed oil mill listings in the United States show officers, addresses, equipment and rail location. Many of the other vegetable oil mill listings in the United States and Latin America also give this information.)

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Blake to Speak at Cotton Manufacturers Institute



WM. RHEA BLAKE

Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, Tenn., executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, will be a featured speaker at the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute at Palm Beach, Fla., March 30-April 1, Ellison S. McKissick, president of the institute, has announced.

Mr. Blake will talk on "Cotton Looks at Socialism."

Experiment Station Loans Two Scientists to Turkey

Two scientists have been loaned by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station to the Turkish government for one year, Dr. R. D. Lewis, station director, has announced.

H. P. Smith, professor of agricultural engineering, and D. T. Killough, associate professor in cotton investigations, were invited by the Economic Cooperative Administration to join a mission to assist the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture in developing an immediate and long-time agricultural program in that country.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Killough have been in Washington, D. C., for conferences with ECA officials and with Dr. Elmer A. Starch, executive secretary of the Great Plains Agricultural Council, who heads the mission. The other four members are from other western land-grant colleges. The mission expected to sail from New York about March 18.

Mr. Smith will be a consultant on farm machinery and Mr. Killough a consultant on cotton culture and production, Director Lewis said. Both are long-time members of the Texas station's technical staff, Mr. Smith having served 20 years and Mr. Killough 25 years.

Turkish agriculture is said to be mostly in the primitive stage. Cotton is one of the leading crops. The 1949-50 cotton production is expected to reach 436,000 bales, of which about 40 percent will be available for export.

Turkey has a very forward-looking set of leaders, and they are approaching their agricultural advancement with a lot of determination and good sense, Director Lewis said.

Farmers Plan Best Use For Idle Acreage

Whether or not it made startling headlines, something significant took place last week in the Arkansas capital.

It grew out of a meeting of state farm leaders, called by Governor McMath, to determine what could be done about the idle farm land in Arkansas . . .

State farm leaders put their heads together and agreed on a unified program which will seek to persuade farmers to turn to corn, pastures, livestock, chickens, etc. . . .

What the Arkansas leaders in this particular meeting recognized were cold, hard figures. The number of acres expected to be taken out of cotton in the state this year is estimated at close to 550,000 . . . the state has better than 1,600,000 non-productive acres.

Big question of course will be, "How will we make it work?"

"Success depends on cooperation of all the groups," said Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of the University of Arkansas and newly-named chairman of the Agricultural Development Committee, which was the name given to the organization to promote utilization of idle farm land . . .

Now the committee must take it from the high governing level through channels to the individual farmer.

In many instances, leaders may have to hit the farmer smack in the face with the program. It's hard to change when you've been growing cotton all your life . . .

But probably what it all boils down to is that the program actually depends on the essential common sense of the farmer who usually knows a bad dollar when he sees one.

—Ken Johnson in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

C. L. Herrin, Mississippi Ginner, Dies in Memphis

Clinton Holmes Herrin, 78, ginner and planter of Robinsville, Miss., died March 8 at a Memphis hospital of heart disease. He had been in failing health for some time but had remained active in business until a few days before his death.

Active in civic affairs, Mr. Herrin had served as a member of the Yazoo Mississippi Levee Delta Board at one time. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mabel L. Herrin.

U. S. Cotton Exports Continue High

Exports of cotton from the United States amounted to 528,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) in January 1950, making a total of 2,523,000 bales for August-January 1949-50. This figure is 540,000 bales or 27 percent higher than the 1,983,000 bales exported during a similar period in 1948-49. Most of the increase was

accounted for by larger exports to France, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. The only significant decreases were in exports to China and Poland.

Increased exports during the first half of the current season are attributed mainly to the fact that exports under the ECA program were moved faster this season because the organization was already in full operation at the beginning of the season in contrast with the situation a year ago when the program was new.

Exports during the last half of the 1949-50 year are not expected to equal those of the first half but may be sufficiently large to make a seasonal total about equal to the 4,962,000 bales exported in

1948-49. This opinion is based on figures for planned exports under ECA, little more than half of which have already been moved, and much larger exports to India and Japan expected in the latter half of the 1949-50 year. Furthermore, supplies of similar growths of cotton available from other exporting countries during this period are low and rates of consumption in the importing countries with few exceptions (mainly China and India) are being maintained at last year's levels.

• One chemical from livestock fat makes clothing water repellant. Another is a flotation agent in the separation of phosphates for fertilizers.

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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittcock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Four-70 saw Murray air blast gins with 6" mote conveyor, new roll dumping front—excellent shape — complete with 4-70 lint flue. Three-80 saw Continental Munger air blast gins—model 30 fronts complete with lint flue. Three-80 saw 66" Mitchell FEC extractor feeders — cast iron ends—flat belt drive. Three 60" Blewett extractor feeders with flat belt drive. One 50" Continental Condenser—all steel up draft. One 50" Continental steel plate fan.—Red River Cotton Oil Company, Inc., P. O. Box 1710, Alexandria, La.

GIN OUTFIT—Five-80 saw Murray steel 6" mote conveyor gins with lint flue and 72" steel condenser. Will sell above separately or complete plant with electric power.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One four stand eighty saw air blast gin, completely equipped with two driers and all latest cleaning equipment, also new GM high speed diesel engine, wagon scales and seed scales. Value about \$60,000.00—can be bought for about half this figure. Located near Memphis, Tenn. A top bargain.—Write Box "US", care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 14' Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine with 1 type cleaners in first class condition mechanically. If interested write—Box 204, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete 4-80 Murray outfit, electric power, new inside seed scales, almost new press.—Chapel Hill Gin Co., Chapel Hill, Texas.

FOR REMOVAL—Five-70 saw gin plant, complete with gas power, and 40 x 70 two story frame building \$4,000.—Gus Hartman, Rockwall, Texas.

WANTED — One 60" steel condenser, complete, preferably Continental.—Box 150, Charleston, Mo.

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125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
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75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
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FOR SALE—Murray big reel dryer and burner. One 12 section Lummus thermo-cleaner. One 16 section Lummus thermo-cleaner. Four-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter gins. Five-80 saw Centennial 1941 model gins, re-built in 1949. Five-80 Continental Model C 1937 brush gins. One steel bound Continental press, ram and casing. One 14 ft. Hardwicke-Etter wood bur machine. One 6 cylinder steel airline cleaner. One Murray hydraulic pump. One Murray tramper. One Murray ram and casing, as well as assorted other equipment. Will be at the Baker Hotel at the Ginners' Convention.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Lummus thermo dryer and boiler in good condition.—Acuff Gin Co., Coahoma, Texas.

FOR SALE—Three-80 saw late model Murray gins with Super Mitchells, lint flue and transmission equipment, 4-80 conveyor distributor, all steel 60" condenser and separator. Also Continental triplex hydraulic pump with ram and casing, all in good condition.—Enderlin & Seiter, Conway, Ark.

FOR SALE—Six-80 complete Lummus automatic gin to be moved with late model swing door steel bound press, tramper, steel condenser, 10 ft. steel bur machine, 10 ft. wood bur machine, seed scales, automatic huller-cleaner-feeders. Iron clad building less power for \$5,250.—Bill Smith, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five 1932 model all steel Continental gin stands. Five 1932 model all steel Big F.E.C. (feeder, extractor and cleaners) Mitchell units. Five stand lint flue complete to condenser. One extra saw cylinder for stand complete.—Friendship Farmers Co-Op Gin, Phone 9676-W-4, R.F.D. No. 3, Altus, Okla.

FOR SALE — 55 hp. Continental gin company type A engine; air compressor and starting system; water pump. Two fuel tanks, one thousand and 250 gallon.—K. J. Lazenby, Monroeville, Ala.

SPECIAL VALUES—Good used and reconditioned equipment—several batteries of 70-saw and 80-saw Murray, Continental, Lummus, Gullett and Centennial air blast gins. Also some good brush gins. Several batteries of 58", 60" and 66" Mitchell F.E.C. extracting feeders. Also Continental Double X and Triple X and Lummus L.E.F. feeders. One 50" Continental 6-cylinder steel, incline cleaner, like new. One 50", 6-cylinder wood frame Continental straight line gravity cleaner. Several other cleaners. One 14 foot Hardwicke-Etter bur extractor, rebuilt like new. One 10 foot "Lone Star" Continental all steel extractor with 6-cylinder 10 foot after cleaner. Many other items of good machinery. Several Buda, LeRoi, Caterpillar, Cummins and other makes of natural gas, gasoline and diesel engines in stock and available, 100 hp. to 300 hp. Very attractive prices. Tell us your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five-80 saw Lummus double moting automatic gin stands, couplers, air nozzles, and underground lint flue. Five MEP automatic Lummus feeders. One 25 hp. boiler. One Lummus 10 foot thermo cleaner and dryer. One Lummus 4 cylinder 6 foot top cleaner. One Lummus hydraulic press pump. All machinery in good shape and priced to sell.—Farmers Cooperative Association No. 1, Box 698, Tahoka, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Fairbanks-Morse 20 ton recording beam scale, like new. — Cuero Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Cuero, Texas.

FOR SALE — One 6 section 66" wide Mitchell Jembo unit. One 12' Elk bur machine.—C. H. Cooke Gin, R.F.D. 3, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE — Four-80 saw Gullett gin complete with Mitchell standard cleaners, belt distributor and up packing press.—Jack B. Taylor, Farmers Gin & Warehouse Co., Davisboro, Ga.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 66 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE — One good Continental "Paragon" steel bound heavy duty, up packing press. Has steel top and bottom sills, steel end channel, solid center post, weight balanced doors with wheel controlled safety locks. With or without Continental "E-J" Tramper, hydraulic ram and casing and hydraulic pump. Press in Waco stock. Contact us for anything needed for a cotton gin, including tower driers and gas heaters.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE — 6-80 saw Continental outfit, complete; with 180 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. Look plant over and make an offer, for removal.—Vernon Oil Mill, Box 1950, Vernon, Texas.

FOR SALE—Smith-Triplex saw filer and grimmer, master six drum Murray cotton cleaner. — Seidel Bros., Brenham, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved, complete outfit—three 80 Centennial gins, Mitchell feeders and Caterpillar power unit. Contact—Frank H. Gorrell, Subiaco, Ark.

FOR SALE—The best buy ever offered in the Rio Grande Valley. Ginned nearly 9000 bales last year. Will do that well or better every year. Late model plant four years old in A-1 condition. Already financed over long term. Small cash consideration. Don't overlook a bargain like this. See, call or write—M. M. Phillips, Phone No. 3-1171 or No. 3-3914, P. O. Box No. 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five-70 complete gin plant. In best irrigation belt in West Texas. Contact—Dial & Tapp, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-5552.

FOR SALE—Four-80 saw Centennial gin stands with Mitchell extractor-feeders. Mitchell equipment practically new and gins in perfect condition. Buy this equipment and increase your business.—Cecil E. Carroll, Phone No. 474, Dublin, Ga.

BUILDINGS—All steel buildings for gins, warehouses, cottonseed houses and whatever purpose needed. Send us your needs and let us give you our price.—Marvin R. Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—Thoroughly competent Chemist-Refinery supervisor. Applicants give age, experience, when will be available, and salary expected. Address reply to Box C.R., care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—One top steam jacket ring and one steam jacket ring for 30" x 85" French cooker.—C. E. White, Planters Oil Mill, Tunica, Miss.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry, Fort Worth, Texas.

U. S. Exports Drop Billion Dollars in 1949

The United States exported about 15.8 billion dollars worth of goods and services in 1949, according to preliminary estimates. This is about one billion dollars less than in 1948.

Most of the drop occurred in the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter, the annual rate of exports amounted to 14.1 billion dollars, the lowest since 1946.

FOR SALE

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Tractor Model M-CH

• Bought new in 1948 and used only at Oklahoma Cotton Research Station by Station personnel under supervision of International Harvester Company. Excellent condition, equipped with new-type spindles, and used only over about 200 acres part of 1948 and 1949.

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Foster Wheeler Acquires Bonotto Solvent Process

The Foster Wheeler Corp., New York, N. Y., has acquired exclusive American rights of the Bonotto process for solvent extraction of vegetable and animal oils from the Production Engineering Co., New York, N. Y.

Dr. Bonotto and his staff have been transferred to New York from Memphis, Tenn., and are cooperating with Foster Wheeler in the design and construction of solvent extraction plants according to results obtained from the operation of a large commercial pilot plant, the firm has announced. It will sell Bonotto process plants in the U.S. and its possessions, Canada and Central and South America.

Having completed its study of the solvent extraction of cottonseed oil and a market survey, Production Engineering Co. has closed its Vegetable Oil Division office in Memphis. It is still active in marketing the Bonotto extraction process in other parts of the world.

Ransom Aldrich Has Heart Attack

Ransom Aldrich, Michigan City, Miss., chairman of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Committee and president of the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, has been in a critical condition in a Jackson, Miss., hospital following a heart attack in his office in Jackson March 9.

Mr. Aldrich was dictating a letter when the attack occurred. Owen Gregory, his executive assistant, attributed the illness to overwork.

Fats and Oils Exports Are Greater Than a Year Ago

U.S. exports of specified fats, oils and oilseeds (in terms of oil) amounted to 154.8 million pounds in January 1950 compared with 114.6 million in that month of the previous year.

Although there was a decrease in exports of several commodities, the significant one was in peanuts. Shipments of shelled peanuts dropped from 53.1 million pounds in January 1949 to 8.0 million pounds. Peanut oil exports, however, rose from 4,000 to 9,304,000 pounds.

Soybean oil, cottonseed oil, lard and tallow exports were considerably greater than in the first month of 1949.

NOTICE

to Donors of Prizes for the NCPA Convention

Members of the cottonseed crushing and allied industries who plan to donate golf and registration prizes for the forthcoming annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association in Houston should send them to L. H. Carpenter, care Anderson, Clayton & Co., 15th Floor Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, Texas. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the convention golf committee, announced by President Gill two weeks ago.

McAshan Heads Texas Cotton Association

S. M. McAshan, Jr., of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, was elevated from the vice-presidency to the presidency of the Texas Cotton Association at the close of its thirty-ninth annual convention in Houston March 11. He succeeds A. H. Ormsby, general manager of Pape, Williams & Co., Waco.

A. Edgar Kucera of R. L. Dixon & Bro., Dallas, was elected vice-president of the cotton shippers and exporters association. L. T. Murray, Waco, was re-named executive vice-president and treasurer and Roy Barzak of Waco was re-elected secretary.

New directors are Molloy H. Miller, Dallas, and Arthur Ortiz, El Paso. Mr. Ormsby retains a place on the board. Other directors continued in office include Mr. McAshan; Mr. Kucera; Jack J. Stoneham, Dallas; R. O. Beach, Jr., Houston; George W. Cochran, Lubbock; George E. Gibbons, Corpus Christi; and D. E. Japhet, Houston.

The 266 member firms will vote by mail on the next meeting place. An invitation for the 1951 meeting was given by Dallas.

Stewart & Stevenson Add Chrysler Engine Line

Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., Houston, have recently been appointed industrial dealers in Texas for Chrysler industrial engines, Joe Manning, manager, Stewart & Stevenson Services, Inc., has announced.

The new line of Chrysler industrial engines as well as complete parts and service will be available from all the Stewart & Stevenson branches, Mr. Manning said. The line will include gas, gasoline and butane engines specially suited for irrigation pumping, oilfield pumping and general industrial service.

Stewart & Stevenson maintains sales and service branches at Houston, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Lubbock, McAllen and Wichita Falls.

Cotton Textile Outlook For Italy Improves

Cotton consumption in Italy has been maintained during the first five months of the current season at about the same level as the 1948-49 season, when 913,000 bales were consumed. There was a sharp decline of consumption in August but not more than the customary seasonal level during that period. However, the outlook for the remainder of the season has improved.

Of particular importance is the marked recovery of cotton textile exports which had declined in the third quarter of 1949. In December of 1949 exports of cotton textiles reached the greatest monthly volume in over 12 years. In December the equivalent of nearly half the imported raw cotton consumed was re-exported in the form of cotton yarn or piece goods. Cotton yarn exports from Italy are nearly double the 1948 volume. However, exports of cotton fabrics, although increasing, are still only 60 percent of the 1938 level.

There is some doubt that this level of exports can be maintained. Although Italy has been able to renew and extend almost all its old trade agreements and

sign some new agreements with important importers of cotton textiles, there are some adverse factors. The devaluation of the pound sterling by 30.5 percent in relation to the dollar as compared to a devaluation of the Italian lira at the time of only 9.2 percent is thought to have given the United Kingdom a competitive advantage in the export field.

• Three million dollars was the loss to the cotton industry by fire last year in Texas. One of the principal causes was wood matches or other foreign materials in seed cotton. Other causes, in order of frequency, were fire packed bales, careless smoking, sparks from a burning hull pile, boiler heat and friction from gin machinery.



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STAUFFER COTTON DUST NO. 122

Contains 3% Gamma BHC - 5% DDT - 57% Sulphur

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Contains 20% Toxaphene and 47% Sulphur

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Turkey's Progress in Cotton Production

Turkey produces all the cotton it consumes and a small amount for export, F. H. Whitaker says in USDA-OFAR's *Foreign Agricultural Circular*. During the present crop season (1949-50), production may reach 436,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, which would be a record crop and would provide about 200,000 bales for export. The previous record production was 308,000 bales in 1948-49. During the 10-year period prior to 1945, Turkey produced an average of a few less than one-fourth million bales on an average acreage of around 700,000. The present average yield of about 239

pounds per acre is the highest on record. Yields have been running as a rule from 150 to 175 pounds. Acreage in the 1949-50 crop year was about 875,000 and compares with 734,000 in 1948-49 and about 500,000 in 1947-48. During the years 1940-41 and 1941-42 acreage ran around 800,000, followed by a downward trend until 1947, when acreage was one-half million. Acreage now seems to be increasing in most areas. Numerous valleys in Turkey offer opportunities for cotton acreage expansion. Much of the land is of delta formation and compares favorably with Mississippi River delta land. With sufficient water and management it should produce a minimum of one bale per acre. Very little rain falls in the

cotton area between April 1 and Oct. 1; however, plenty of water would be available for irrigation from the rivers and mountains if dams and canals were constructed.

Turkey is planting two varieties of cotton. They are Acala, the first seed imports of which came from California about 13 years ago, and Yerli, which is of the Asiatic type. The cotton experiment stations in Turkey have been acclimatizing and developing Acala and now have a strain well adapted to Turkish conditions. They had 750 acres planted in this new Turkish Acala strain in 1949 and by 1952 or 1953 expect to have sufficient seed to plant the entire Turkish acreage.

Currently about 85 percent of the acreage is planted to the old Acala seed and 15 percent to the Yerli variety. The Yerli variety is a very short staple cotton and is similar to the short staple varieties of India. It is very difficult to pick and as a result the bolls usually are snapped and run through the rollers before ginning.

Principal insects which Turkey's cotton growers have to contend with are the pink bollworm and the corn ear worm. Both worms have inflicted heavy damage during the past several years. In the Adana area, field inspections last year indicated that yields were reduced as much as one-third by the pink bollworm. Some DDT spray was used against the corn ear worm, but observations indicated very little was being done to combat the pink bollworm.

Most of the cotton in Turkey is ginned on small roller stand gins, and in the gins the cotton is handled mostly by hand. Relatively, the Turks employ 10 times as much labor in their gins as usually is employed in the gins of the United States. Some of the gins do not have bale presses. The cotton often is sold in the seed by farmers or sometimes as soft bales weighing around 200 pounds of lint. Many of the cotton gins in Turkey need modernizing and "know how" for efficient operation.

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A Son for the Bud Moores

Proud as he is of his three daughters, aged seven, nine and eleven, Bud (Just Call Me "Ceresan") Moore of Fort Worth, southwestern representative of Du Pont, always seemed a little uncomfortable in the presence of men who had a boy or two running loose around the house.

But Bud can now face the world with the best of them, for on March 7 Mrs. Moore presented him and the girls with a new son and brother. He weighed eight pounds, eleven ounces and has been named David Edward. He and mother are doing fine and Bud is so proud he almost blew a fuse trying to tell us about it.

With three doting daughters around to look after David Edward, Bud will be lucky if he's even allowed to look at the baby occasionally.

8 • In the Mississippi Valley and Southeastern States . . .

Farmers Look to Soybeans to Fill Acreage Gaps

SOYBEANS will be planted on much of the land taken out of cotton in 1950 in Mississippi Valley and Southeastern states. If present intentions of farmers are carried out, as much as 75 percent of the former cotton acreage will go into soybeans in some areas.

In Crittenden County, Ark., for example, the county agent sent a survey to 700 farmers on their planting intentions. Ninety-one percent of the replies received indicated a stronger interest in soybeans. Arkansas Extension Agronomist Wheeler R. Perkins says that, unless farmers change their minds or unfavorable conditions develop, the 1950 soybean crop will be the largest in history. The Extension Service is recommending that soybeans be used where they fit into a sound crop rotation, but that farmers not "go overboard" on soybeans, or any other crop.

Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina and other states report greatly increased interest in growing soybeans for crushing. In many of these states, individual oil mills and state crushing associations are working actively to aid and encourage soybean production. Field representatives of the Educational Service this year, as in the past, are cooperating closely with these programs; and Dr. Lawrence C. Curtis, National Association agronomist, has visited with research and extension leaders in a number of states to emphasize the importance of this soybean development.

To provide oil mills and farmers with the latest recommendations on growing soybeans for beans in the South, the Educational Service has summarized in this article experiment station and extension service information. Recommendations of individual states have been supplemented by those obtained from Dr. E. E. Hartwig, in charge of the U.S. Department of Agriculture regional soybean research; and by suggestions made by Field Representative J. Van Rogers of the Educational Service, based on study of soybean trials the past two years in Georgia and Alabama.

The following general recommendations apply to most areas. They cannot cover all of the local variations or minor variations in recommendations of different soybean authorities. For this reason, this general information should be checked against, and supplemented by,

By **WALTER B. MOORE**
Assistant Director, Educational Service,
National Cottonseed Products Association,
Dallas, Texas

local recommendations obtainable from county agents, farmers who have raised soybeans and others well informed as to local conditions.

Among recent publications which are available, in the states shown, to give more detailed information are:

- Georgia Experiment Station Press Bulletin No. 597 (Revised).
- North Carolina Extension Circular No. 295.
- Alabama Circular No. 392 (Extension) "Soybeans in Alabama."
- Mississippi Experiment Station Mimeograph, "Soybean Varieties for Hill Areas of Mississippi."
- U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1520.

Several other states have publications, or plan new soybean publications this spring. These may be obtained from county agents, or state headquarters of the experiment station and extension service.

• **Suitable Varieties**—For bean production, Ogden, Roanoke, C.N.S., Dortchsoy, Volstate and S-100 are among varieties which are recommended for many areas of the Southern States. Yelando, Acadian, Wabash, J.E.W. 45 and a number of other varieties do well in many localities and local recommendations should be obtained as to the best variety to plant.

• **Time of Planting**—May plantings are recommended for most areas. It is often advisable to plant part of the soybean acreage after April 15 and other parts at different dates until June 15, using two or more varieties of beans. This results in the crop maturing at different periods and permits harvesting over a longer time with less danger of shattering. County agents should be consulted as to varieties which make the best local combination. Some sections find it profitable to plant soybeans later following the harvest of early vegetables or small grains. When this is done, soybeans

should be planted as soon as possible after other crops are harvested. Soybeans planted before May 1 grow more slowly in some sections and require more cultivation to control weeds. Soybeans should be planted only when there is enough moisture to insure prompt germination.

• **Planting Methods**—Soybeans for bean production should go on fertile land. If possible, they should follow legumes. Fertilizer use should be based upon a soil test, to determine requirements for lime and fertilizers. With this information, follow local fertilizer recommendations. *Be very careful to avoid fertilizer damage to soybeans.* A good plan is to apply fertilizer in bands that are two to three inches to the side and one inch below the seed.

• **Be Sure to Inoculate Seed With a Commercial Inoculum**—Follow directions on the container. Use certified planting seed, of guaranteed high germination.

The amount of seed required to plant an acre of soybeans varies with the variety of beans planted. Be sure to use enough planting seed—authorities recommend at least one bushel per acre or about 40 to 65 pounds. Plant about eight to 12 beans per foot of row. Three- to 3½-foot rows are generally recommended, but 30-inch rows give better yields and weed control in some regions.

Soybeans should have a well-prepared seedbed. It is best to use land that was broken during the winter or early spring to destroy as many weeds as possible before planting. Be careful not to plant soybeans too deep, especially if heavy rains will pack the ground. A weeder or drag harrow should be used after a rain to break the crust and help the seedlings emerge. Soybean seed may be planted with a bean or cowpea plate, and covered about one to two inches deep.

• **Weed Control**—It is highly important that weeds be controlled in fields so that soybeans get a good start. Closely-spaced, vigorous plants help to control weeds. When soybeans are small, a rotary hoe or weeder is good to control. Soybeans should be cultivated shallow and only enough times (usually once or twice) to get them ahead of the weeds. Cultivation should stop when plants are about 12 to 18 inches tall.

• **Insects** — Be prepared to control the velvet bean caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, army worm and other pests that attack soybeans in different localities. Obtain local recommendations for poisons for best control from the county agent.

• **Harvesting** — Be ready to harvest beans with a combine as soon as possible after they ripen. In most areas it is a good plan to make a daily check during the latter part of September and early October to determine how fast beans are ripening.

Set the combine so it will not crack beans, following directions in your harvester manual. If the machine cracks many beans, reduce the speed of cylinder or increase the space between the cylinder and the concave. The beans and vines should be thoroughly dry before harvesting, but should be cut as soon as possible after ripening because of shattering.

Usually there are some beans left in the field after combining. It is often profitable to turn hogs in the field to harvest these beans. Afterward, the residue should be turned under to improve the land.

DIGEST OF WAGE-HOUR REGULATIONS

of Special Interest to Oil Mills

NATIONAL Cottonseed Products Association News Letter No. 267, dated March 3, contained the following excellent digest of Wage-Hour requirements relating to overtime for salaried employees. The digest, prepared by T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president of the Association, is so important to all oil mills that we are publishing it in full. Every mill manager should study it carefully and consult the nearest Wage-Hour office about provisions of the act that are not clear. The NCPA office in Memphis, as Mr. Gregory points out in the digest, will be glad to answer individual questions to the extent that it is possible to do so. The text of Mr. Gregory's digest follows:

Overtime and Salaried Employees

A number of questions have recently been received from members with reference to salaried employees under the Wage-Hour Act. Such questions arise in the case of employees who cannot qualify for one of the general exemptions (executive, administrative, etc.) and during periods when the mill does not enjoy the exemption from overtime. The problems arising in such situations are

among the most difficult encountered under the Act and have cost employers large sums over a period of years.

During the period when the mill is in operation, the exemption from the penalty rate of time and one-half for overtime applies. During that part of the year, an employee may receive a straight weekly salary, even though he works a different number of hours each week, so long as that salary equals or exceeds the minimum of 75 cents an hour for each hour worked.

During periods when the overtime exemption is not effective, the problem of the non-exempt salaried employee is by no means so simple. If an employee works a 48 hour week, the minimum he may be paid is \$39 (40 hours at 75 cents plus eight hours at \$1.125). So long as he works 48 hours every week, this \$39 satisfies the minimum requirements of the Act.

But suppose the volume of your work varies and, during a week when work is slack, you give him four hours time off. The Administrator says that you cannot continue to pay him \$39 or you will violate the law. He bases this upon the following reasoning: A salaried em-

ployee's "regular rate" must be determined by dividing his total pay for the week by the number of hours worked. In this case \$39 for 44 hours worked would give a regular rate of \$.886 an hour; 40 hours at \$.886 plus four hours at \$1.329 amounts to \$40.76. As a result of giving this employee four hours off, you would owe him \$1.76 overtime.

What are the alternatives? If you place the employee on a straight hourly basis at 75 cents an hour (the equivalent of his weekly salary), you could pay him only \$36 for a week in which you gave him four hours off; or in weeks when work is slack, you could let him sit around with nothing to do and draw his \$39 regular weekly salary. Either method is bound to create dissatisfaction on the part of the employee.

The 1949 Act does contain one provision permitting the payment of a uniform weekly salary to employees who work more than 40 hours per week and whose hours of work vary from week to week. Such permission is hedged by several limitations, as follows: (1) the plan must be set up under an individual contract or a collective bargaining agree-

(Continued on Page 59)

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Boll rot like this is caused by anthracnose. "Ceresan" at recommended rates controls boll rot carried by the seed.

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Yet in the past few years, diseases have been on the increase in some cotton areas. Experiment station research has shown that this is often due to improper seed treatment, as well as to lack of treatment. They point out that careful seed treatment is the vital step to help growers get better yields.

When you make sure that your own operators apply the right amount of "Ceresan" to the seed treated in your equipment, you help both the growers and yourself get more income. "Ceresan" is recommended by experiment stations everywhere. See the table at right for recommended rates of application.

FREE MANUAL gives full details on effective seed treating. For your copy, ask for "How to Treat" handbook (A-7585). Write Du Pont, Semesan Section, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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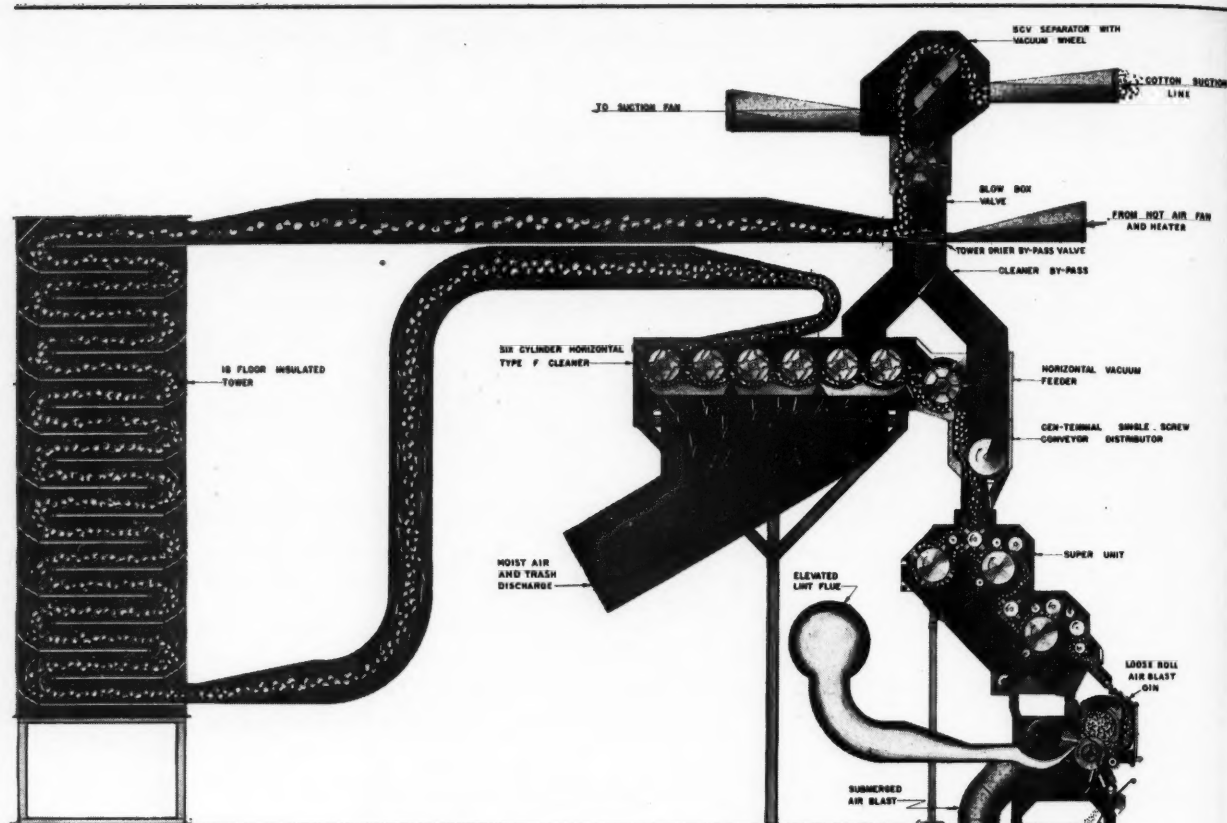
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"CERESAN" M	DRY OR SLURRY	2 OZ./100 LBS.

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• Texas Extension Service

Develops

7-Step Peanut Program

OIL MILLS located in peanut-growing areas of Texas will be interested in a new leaflet, L-122, "7 Steps to Help You Get Higher Yields and Greater Profits from Growing Peanuts," just issued by the Texas Extension Service, College Station.

The leaflet was prepared at the request of the Southwestern Peanut Growers Association, Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, and the Peanut Committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. It will be widely distributed in peanut-growing counties of the state and provides farmers with practical information that will enable them to increase acre yields and profits.

• **Yields Too Low** — The leaflet states: "The average yield of peanuts is too low for profitable production, except at a high price per bushel. The acre yields need to be stepped up by good production methods. The peanut future will depend a good deal upon how well you do the job of reducing costs by increasing yields per acre and growing good quality nuts."

• **The 7 Steps** — The Extension Service lists the following steps as necessary for efficient, profitable production:

1. Fit peanuts into balanced farming.
2. Take care of your soil.
3. Plant good seed properly treated.
4. Make your labor count.
5. Control diseases and insects.
6. Harvest and thresh for high grade.
7. Sell for grade and variety value.

• **Better Markets**—"The National Peanut Council," the Extension Service says in the leaflet, "with the help of growers, industry and government agencies, is working diligently to increase consumption of peanuts and peanut products, in order that you may be assured the best possible markets for your peanuts."

Step 1—Fit Peanuts Into Balanced Farming

Peanuts should be grown in combination with other crops, pastures and livestock to balance farming operations and to make the best use during the year of the land, labor, farm equipment and workstock. One crop peanut farming leads to a wasteful distribution of labor on the farm and leaves the farmer at the mercy of market demands. Peanuts without other crops in the rotation are hard on the land. The depletion of soil fertility, organic matter and increased wind erosion hazards result from the removal of the entire peanut plant from the land. It is wise to fit the peanut crop into a balanced system of farming.

Step 2—Take Care of Your Soil

A productive soil is the basis of a farmer's prosperity. A fertile soil usually produces profitable yields, whereas

• A new Extension Service guide for peanut growers, Leaflet L-122, has just been issued. Oil mills can perform a real service to growers if they will back the 7-Step Program and take an active part in meetings the Extension Service will begin holding March 20.

poor soils make disappointing yields. Peanuts will out yield other major crops on poor soil but greater yields come from land that has been properly handled. The use of poor practices can cause your land to become unproductive, blow or wash away. Build up soil fertility with legumes, crop residues and fertilizers. Terrace the land, if necessary, and practice crop rotation, including cover crops. Put steep or badly washed land in permanent cover, including pastures.

Step 3—Plant Good Seed Properly Treated

Insure your crop by planting the best seed available of recommended varieties, and in sufficient quantity. No matter how fertile the soil or how well the land is prepared and cultivated, maximum yields cannot be made with poor seed or poor stands. Chemical treatment of shelled seed helps greatly to insure good stands. Good stands in turn are necessary for high yields.

Step 4—Control Diseases and Insects

Peanut diseases take a big toll every year. The worst disease is southern blight which attacks the roots and nuts and leaves many of the healthy as well as diseased nuts in the ground during harvesting. Leaf spot also reduces the yield, especially during rainy weather. Among the insects, the leaf worms do the most damage. Controlling diseases and insects will result in greater yields.

Step 5—Make Your Labor Count

Labor is one of the biggest costs in growing and harvesting peanuts. In-

creased yield per acre and use of improved machinery will lower costs. The proper use and placement of fertilizer, planting enough properly treated seed per acre, together with disease and insect control, soil improving crops and good cultural methods will help to increase yields and profits.

Step 6—Harvest and Thresh for High Grade

Everything possible should be done in harvesting peanuts to obtain high grades for top prices. Many peanuts are of low grade because of improper harvesting methods. Harvest them as soon as mature especially when Southern Blight is present. If windrowed, thresh them as soon as sufficiently dry, to reduce splitting of the kernels when the peanuts are shelled. Then cure them in sacks, either in ricks or artificially, if a drier is available.

Farmers are docked for the dirt, sticks and trash in the peanuts they haul to market. See that a good threshing job is done on your crop.

Step 7—Know and Sell for Grade and Variety Value

There is a big difference in value of low grade and high grade peanuts. Clean, well filled nuts bring more money than shriveled, diseased and trashy ones. When you have produced good quality peanuts, get them graded and sell on grade. Plant only recommended varieties for market. Insofar as practical, the same variety should be grown on a community or county basis. Know the grade and value of the products you produce.

• **Grades Too Low**—The Extension Service points out that there are too many low grade peanuts marketed for which there is little demand, yet they help to glut the market. The remedy, of course, is to grow high quality peanuts.

"Every peanut grower should study his business and seriously consider the facts," the Extension Service says. "Follow the 7 Steps, practice balanced farming and produce efficiently a good quality product. Such a farming program," it says, "will help solve many of the peanut problems."

The Extension Service will start holding meetings with growers in all Texas peanut counties on March 20.

Texas Ginners'

Convention Flash!

Lunch and Snack Bar

■ For the convenience of all who attend the convention, Youngblood's of Dallas, "Famous for Fried Chicken," will operate the Lunch and Snack Bar in the exhibits and convention hall continuously on each of the three days. Here you can get hot lunches, including fried chicken, sandwiches and cold drinks.

Wage-Hour Regulations

(Continued from Page 54)

ment (individual contracts need not be written but a written memorandum is better protection for the employer); (2) the contract must specify (a) a regular hourly rate not less than 75 cents an hour plus overtime at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate for all hours over 40 per week, and (b) a weekly guarantee of pay for not more than 60 hours a week at the rates so specified; and (3) the employee must perform duties which necessitate irregular hours of work. There is evidence that the Administrator intends to bear down heavily on this latter requirement so as to restrict the use of this provision of the Act.

An agreement of the above type might operate as follows: a basic wage of 80 cents an hour is adopted. This would amount to \$32 for a 40 hour week. Time and one-half would be specified for all hours over 40 with a minimum guarantee of 48 hours per week. Under such a plan, the employee could be assured a uniform weekly salary of \$41.60 for hours up to 48, with additional overtime paid after 48 hours. This is simply an example. Other rates (not below 75 cents) and a different hours' guarantee (not above 60) can be substituted for the figures used above. Remember, however, that you must be able to prove that the employee's duties necessitate irregular work weeks.

The question is sometimes raised as to the payment of monthly salaries. The varying number of work days and hours in the different months would, according to the Administrator's definition of "regular rate of pay," result in varying basic hourly rates. Assuming that an employee worked more than 40 hours in any week, overtime would have to be paid on these varying basic rates. There is no way that a uniform monthly salary would match up with these varied computations. Payment of such a salary, where the employee works overtime, would almost certainly result in a charge of violation of the Act.

The foregoing discussion attempts a simplified description of a subject that is highly complex. We shall be glad to answer your individual questions to the extent that it is possible to do so.

International Standards Conference Set for May

Representatives of cotton trade associations in Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain and the Netherlands will meet with USDA cotton experts May 1 at Washington, D. C., pursuant to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreements. This will be the first international conference on cotton standards since 1946.

Copies of universal standards for grades of American upland cotton for use by the department and by the arbitration and appeal committees of the principal cotton associations of Europe will be approved during the conference.

Under the Universal Cotton Standards Agreements, negotiated in 1923 and revised in 1925, European associations adopted American grade standards as the basis of all their contracts for the purchase and sale of American cotton in which grades are specified. Biennial meetings were held under the agreements

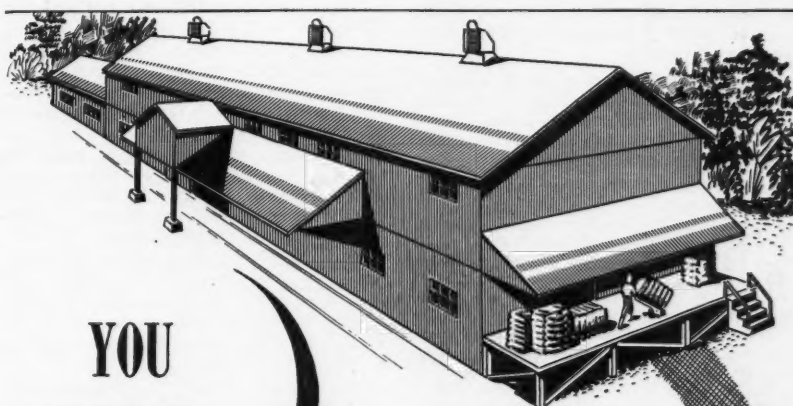
from 1925 to 1933, inclusive, and at three-year intervals from 1933 to 1939. After World War II meets were resumed in 1946, but the 1949 meeting was postponed until 1950.

Representatives of American mills and of merchants' and growers' cooperative associations are expected to attend the meeting. Observers from cotton control agencies of certain European governments also may be present.

The Universal Cotton Standards Agreements are provided for in the U.S. Cotton Standards Act, as amended, in which the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use and observance of universal

standards of cotton classifications, (2) the arbitration of settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection and protection of the practical forms of copies of the standards under such agreements.

The 1950 meeting will be held under Supplemental Agreement A which provides that in furtherance of the purposes of the principal agreement meetings will be held at three-year intervals for the sole purpose of examining and approving sets of copies of the original universal standards as and when they were established. The tendency of the samples representing the original universal standards to change in physical appearance is taken into account by the experts in examining and approving the copies of standards at these regular meetings.



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Conventions • Meetings • Events

- April 3-4 — Valley Oilseed Processors Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Bldg., Memphis 3, Tenn., secretary.
- April 3-4-5 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas, Texas. Jay C. Stille, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.
- April 14 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. New Southern Hotel, Jackson, Tenn. Harold B. Jones, 65 Exchange Ave., Memphis, Tenn., executive secretary.
- May 12-17 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. The Shamrock Hotel, Houston, Texas. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 1-2-3 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents Association annual convention. Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn. L. E. Roberts, c/o DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.
- June 4-5-6 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Artesian Hotel, Sulphur, Okla. Horace Hayden, 1004 Perrine Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., secretary-treasurer.
- June 5-6 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Crushers Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers Association joint annual convention. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Wilmington Island, Savannah, Ga. T. R. Cain, 310 Professional Center Bldg., Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary,

Alabama-Florida association; J. E. Moses, 522-3 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer, Georgia association.

• June 5-6 — Arkansas-Missouri Ginners Association annual convention, Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. J. W. Karsten, Jr., Kennett, Mo., executive vice-president.

• June 11-13 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas, secretary.

• June 15-16 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. J. A. Rogers, P. O. Box 3581, West Jackson Sta., Jackson, Miss., secretary.

• June 15-16-17 — National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. H. E. Wilson, Peoples Cotton Oil Co., Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 19-20 — North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association joint convention. Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

• July 27-28 — Cotton Research Congress, eleventh annual meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Sponsor: State-Wide Cotton Committee of Texas, Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas, chairman.

• Sept. 11-12-13 — Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso, Texas. For additional information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.

• September 18-19-20 — Second International Sesame Conference. Maracay,

Venezuela. For additional information, write Dr. D. G. Langham, Head, Department of Agronomy and Genetics, Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture, Maracay, Venezuela.

H. A. Ellett Announces Daughter's Marriage

"If Tom Harrell and Lou Tobian can do it, so did I," H. A. Ellett, manager of the Western Cottonoil Co. mill at Richmond, Texas, wrote *The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press* in announcing the marriage of his daughter, Mildred Ashton Ellett. He was referring to the announcements in the March 4 issue of *The Press* about the engagements of Francis Ann Harrell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Harrell of Fort Worth, and Jean Tobian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tobian, Dallas.

Miss Ellett and Howard Ennis Young of Dallas, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Young of Olney, Texas, were married Feb. 24 in the Dickerson Chapel of the First Methodist Church in Dallas.

Miss Tobian Exchanges Vows With Dr. Eisenberg

In a candlelight ceremony at her home, Jean Isabelle Tobian, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tobian, Dallas, and Dr. Seymour Eisenberg, son of Mrs. I. Eisenberg, Winston-Salem, N. C., and the late Mr. Eisenberg, were married March 13. The bride's father is head of Louis Tobian & Co., cottonseed and soybean products dealers in Dallas.

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Parity Prices Under the New Law

• Adjusted base prices used under 1949 Act are first important changes in calculation since parity support entered U. S. agricultural picture in 1933.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT of 1949 includes the first important changes in the calculation of parity prices that have become effective since parity prices became a part of our agricultural legislation in 1933.

The important changes are (1) the substitution of an "adjusted" base price for the base period prices previously used and (2) the inclusion of cash wages paid hired labor in the calculation of the parity index.

• Price Relations Dated—The old parity price formula was designed to give prices of individual agricultural commodities the same purchasing power that they had in some base period. For many of the major commodities, the base period was August 1909-July 1914. One of the major criticisms of this formula was that it not only determined a relationship between prices received and paid by farmers, but also determined the re-

lationships among the prices of the various commodities sold by farmers. The relationships among the prices of some important commodities were based on a period which is now some 35 years out of date.

The new formula still bases the overall relationship between the prices farmers get and the prices they pay on the 1910-14 period but shifts the determination of the relationship among the prices of the various agricultural commodities to the 10 years preceding the year for which the parity prices are being calculated.

Once the base period price was determined, parity prices according to the old formula changed only as a result of changes in the parity index. Parity prices according to the new formula may change as a result of changes in the "adjusted" base price as well as changes in the parity index.

Let us examine first the adjusted base price and then the changes in the parity index.

Base period prices according to the old formula were the United States average prices received by farmers during the specified base period. Thus the base period price for whole milk was \$1.60 per hundred pounds, for hogs \$7.27 per hundred pounds, for wheat 88.4 cents per bushel.

There are two steps in calculating the "adjusted" base prices under the new formula. First, the average price of the commodity during the 10 preceding years is figured. For milk, butterfat, beef cattle and lambs wartime subsidy payments made to producers during the OPA period are included. In the second step, the average price for each commodity during the 10 preceding years is divided by the average of the index of prices received (1910-14 equals 100) for the same period.

For example, here is how "adjusted" base prices for 1950 for three commodities are calculated. The average of the index of prices received by farmers for the 1940-49 period was 202. The 10-year average prices for milk, wholesale, was \$3.49 per 100 pounds; for hogs \$15.20 per 100 pounds; and for wheat \$1.49 per bushel. Dividing each of these prices by the 10-year average of the index results in adjusted base prices of \$1.73 for milk, wholesale; \$7.52 for hogs and \$0.738 for wheat.

• 1950 Base Is 1940-49 — The 10-year period is always the immediately preceding 10 years. For 1950 the years 1940-49

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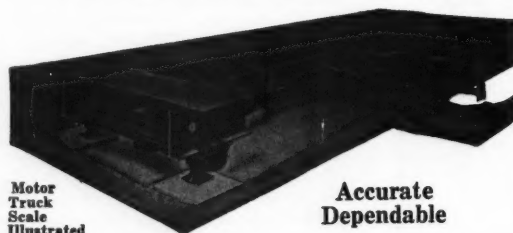
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are used. For 1951 it would be the years 1941-50.

The old parity index for commodities on the 1910-14 base was the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, interest and taxes. This index measures the changes since the base period in the prices paid by farmers for commodities used in living and production, interest and taxes.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 provides that cash wages paid to hired farm labor be included in the parity index. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has had an index of farm wage rates for several years. This index has been combined with prices paid, interest and taxes to obtain the new parity index of prices paid, interest, taxes and farm wage rates.

In calculating the old parity index, the average quantities of goods purchased per farm for production and family maintenance during 1924-29 was used to determine the weights used in combining the prices of the various commodities into the over-all index. At the same time that farm wage rates were added to the parity index, it seemed advisable to undertake a complete reexamination of the index. It was determined that although the 1924-29 average quantities were satisfactory for the earlier years, a later period would be more nearly representative of current conditions.

As a result of this examination, the new parity index has been completely revised. In addition to farm wage rates, prices of many additional commodities have been included. For the period since 1935, the relative importance of the various commodities in the index has been based on average purchases per farm during the period 1937-41. This results in an index of prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and farm wage rates of Jan. 15, 1950, of 249.

According to the old formula, the parity price for milk, wholesale, was the base price of \$1.60 per 100 pounds times the index of prices paid, interest and taxes. Since the old index was 241 in mid-January, the parity price was 241 percent times \$1.60 or \$3.68 per 100 pounds.

By the new formula, the parity price for Jan. 15 was the "adjusted" base price of \$1.73 per 100 pounds times the index of prices paid including interest, taxes and farm wages of 249 percent. Thus, the new parity for milk was \$4.31 per 100 pounds.

• **Restrictions on Application**—Although the law provides a new general definition of parity, there are restrictions on its application to some commodities. For the basic commodities, wheat, cotton, corn, peanuts, rice and tobacco, the parity price until 1954 cannot be less than the parity price according to the old formula. In effect, this means that the effective parity prices for these commodities will be the old parity or the new parity, whichever is higher. There is a further stipulation that no changes be made in weights and factors used to make up the parity index in calculating parity prices according to the old formula.

It appears that the parity prices according to the old formula will continue to be used for wheat, cotton, corn and peanuts and that the parity prices according to the new formula will be used for rice and tobacco.

For nonbasic commodities, there is a provision that the parity price cannot be less than the transitional parity

price. The transitional parity price is the parity price according to the old formula reduced by five percent for each full calendar year that has elapsed since Jan. 1, 1949. The transitional parity price will continue in effect until it is less than the parity price according to the new formula. This would mean that transitional parity prices would be 95 percent of the old parity price in 1950, 90 percent in 1951, 85 percent in 1952, and so on. —C. Kyle Randall, USDA Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in *The Agricultural Situation*.

Community Honored—

Penton, Ala., Gets Production Awards

Representatives of the cotton spinning industry and the cottonseed products industry met in Penton, Ala., last month to honor its farmers for winning the statewide one-variety cotton improvement contest.

Two thousand dollars went to the community, \$1,000 presented by Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, in behalf of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, and the other \$1,000 by John T. Dorsey, secretary of the Alabama Oil & Guano Co., Opelika, representing the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association. The awards were received by H. J. Day, president of the community organization.

The two associations also presented an additional \$2,000 in district prizes, which went to the Moore's Valley, Deatsville, Ralph and Madison communities.

The Penton community, like three of the four district winners, planted Coker's 100 Wilt cotton. All of the cotton produced in the community was one inch or longer while 68 percent was classed mid-dling or higher and 90 percent normal or better. The community organization, which had 39 members, averaged 400 pounds per acre, compared with a county 1944-48 average of 250 pounds.

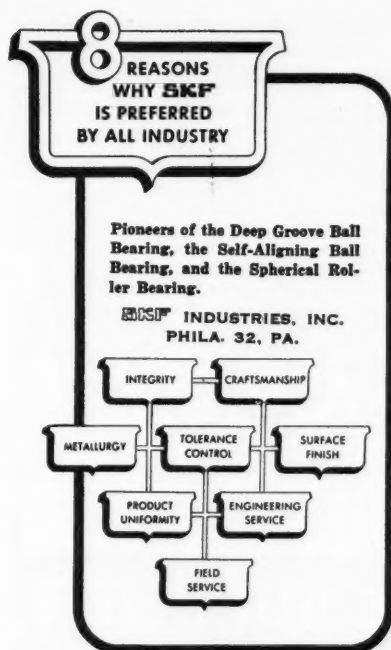
The 55,688 members of Alabama's 369 one-variety associations planted 862,421 acres in 1949, about 48 percent of the state's crop. They averaged 242 pounds of lint per acre, 23 pounds over the state average.

Also on the program besides Mr. Comer and Mr. Dorsey were P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, Auburn; O. N. Andrews, extension cotton improvement specialist, Auburn; Fred Davis, secretary-treasurer of the community association; and E. L. Stewart, Chambers County agent, who presided.

New Instrument Measures Color of Cotton

The Nickerson-Hunter Cotton Colorimeter, an electronic and automatic machine for determining the exact color of cotton, has been announced by USDA. The instrument is the result of 20 years of research work.

Preliminary testing in the department's cotton research laboratories has indicated that the instrument may make possible considerable improvement in the accuracy of cotton classing. Further comprehensive testing is contemplated in order to determine its full possibilities and limitations.



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Entomologists Report:

Systemic Method of Insect Control

Poisons that make plants toxic to insects which suck juices are being tested by USDA scientists. Calcium phosphate is chief source.

New chemicals that make plants toxic to insects for short periods are being tested by USDA scientists, Dr. P. V. Cardon, research administrator, has reported. These chemicals kill insects that suck the juices of treated plants. They are known to entomologists as "systemic poisons" and should not be used by the public until tested further.

Studies now are being made to find out if these insecticidal chemicals will break down into harmless compounds within a few days or weeks. If they do, a new approach will be available to American agriculture in the control of some of the most difficult insect pests, according to entomologists of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The chemicals are being applied experimentally by entomologists to plants being protected from insects by soil applications, seed treatments and spray or dust applications to foliage. The treated plants absorb these insecticides and distribute them to all parts through the sap. Insects feeding on the treated plants are killed.

Chemicals most suitable for this purpose in tests, so far, are derived from the inert calcium phosphate rock, basis for the most common agricultural fertilizers. This abundant source of the

basic insecticidal chemicals is treated to obtain pyrophosphoric acid, or oxidized to obtain phosphoric penetoxides. A wide variety of insecticidal chemicals can be derived from these sources.

The number of compounds that can be obtained from the calcium phosphate source is legion, USDA chemists say. Relatively few of them are known, and only a fair start has been made in testing those that are available.

Chemists emphasize the importance of the fact that these materials appear to break down into harmless substances. Some of them appear to be highly selective in the insects they will kill. One kills aphids and mites and apparently none of the other insects on the plants. Studies are needed to determine their effect on beneficial insects such as bees, parasites and predators.

One of the chemicals applied to the soil will kill European corn borers, in the stalks. Another kills aphids and mites on cotton when tiny amounts of the chemical are applied to the cottonseed prior to planting. Another kills greenbugs when applied as a spray to growing wheat. In the greenhouse, resistant mites are killed with applications of aerosols containing one of the systemic insecticides.

The entomological discovery of these new materials has renewed interest in the idea of controlling insects by injecting or applying insecticides that will be taken into the plant tissues so that insects feeding on them will be killed. Bureau entomologists have studied the problem for many years, but none of the chemicals studied until recently have warranted further investigation.

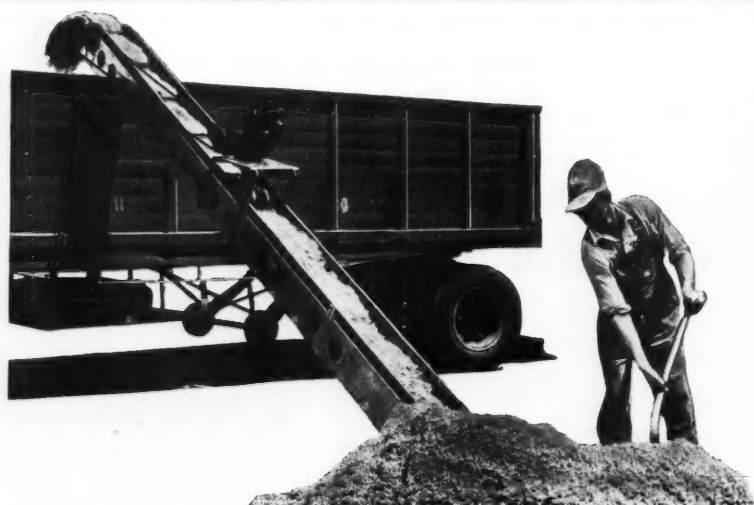
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Shanklin Announces Rules For Five-Acre Contest

Any farmer producing as much as five acres of cotton in one body is eligible to compete in the North Carolina Five-Acre Cotton Contest which will be held again in 1950, according to J. A. Shanklin, extension service cotton specialist.

First place winner in the state will receive \$800 and the runner-up will get \$400. Prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 will be presented to the three top winners in each of three districts.

In counties where there is not a locally sponsored contest, an award of \$50 will be made to the highest contestant provided he has not won a state or district prize, in which case the award will be made to the next highest grower. However, no county prize will be awarded in cases where less than 10 contestants fulfill all requirements. Where a crop is produced jointly by landlord and tenant the prize money will be divided on the same basis as the crop itself.

The five-acre cotton contest is being sponsored again this year by the North Carolina Extension Service in cooperation with the North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers Association, the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative and cotton ginners of the state. Purpose of the competition is to encourage the production of good yields of high-quality cotton.

• Per capita consumption of meat in the U.S. is less than it was 50 years ago. In 1900, it was 152 pounds per person; in 1949, 147 pounds.

Cotton and Cottonseed:

Committee Reviews USDA Research

Advisory group recommends inter-species crossing to develop cottons with better fiber properties, suggests more research on new food and feed uses of cottonseed products.

The development of cottons with new and better fiber properties by crossing certain species with others was recommended for early initiation—in fiscal year 1950 if possible—by the Cotton and Cottonseed Advisory Committee at its Washington meeting March 1 and 2 with USDA officials. The need for genetic research along this line is imperative, the committee believes, if cotton is to compete more successfully with other fibers in the textile industry.

• **New Recommendations Are Presented**—The committee reaffirmed many recommendations made at its meeting in May 1949 and presented some new ones since several of the May recommendations have been put into effect. Regarding cotton fiber utilization research, the following items were urged for initiation as soon as funds are available: determine the effect of crease resistant treatments on the properties of cotton fibers, conduct mill-scale evaluations of the spinning value of different kinds of cotton and develop new carding equipment for increasing the uniformity of card sliver.

Utilization research on cottonseed should be undertaken as soon as possible, the committee agreed, to find new food as well as feed uses for cottonseed meal and protein, develop solvent extraction methods and facilities for small mill operation and obtain more information on fractionation with various liquids in the processing of cottonseed oil.

• **Production Research Suggested**—With regard to production research in addition to inter-species crossing mentioned above, the advisory group recommended several new lines of work, including: evaluation of the genetic and breeding behavior of wild and cultivated cotton strains in an effort to find new and extended properties in American cottons; acceleration of cotton breeding investigations by producing, in suitable tropical areas, more than one generation of cotton a year; development of better control of verticillium wilt; and development of new and extended properties in extra long staple cotton.

• **Marketing Surveys Asked**—In the field of marketing research and services, the committee recommended that the following lines of work be given first consideration when funds are available: conduct an annual cotton variety survey in order that data concerning cotton varieties will be available to buyers and spinners, develop ways and means of eliminating rolling or big-ended bales, adapt and test improved ginning equipment and methods at different locations and develop methods of fire prevention and protection at gins. The committee reiterated earlier recommendations with

respect to marketing research on cottonseed.

• **Southeastern Ginning Laboratory Favored**—The cotton and cottonseed advisory group again went on record as favoring the construction of a ginning laboratory to serve the Southeastern cotton states to be financed through appropriation of special funds for the purpose by Congress. The committee also recommended that it meet at least twice each year.

• **Cardon and Hutchinson Are Speakers**—Dr. P. V. Cardon, administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, discussed the over-all administration of the Research and Marketing Act and assured the committee that he hoped

to continue and strengthen the producer-industry committee system in developing agricultural research programs. Dr. Cardon also assured the group that the contracting feature of the RMA would be used to the fullest practicable extent. Assistant Secretary Knox T. Hutchinson welcomed the group and expressed appreciation for the help advisory groups are providing in the interests of American agriculture.

In addition to hearing progress reports on the active RMA on the production, utilization and marketing of cotton and cottonseed, the committee also heard reports about the over-all programs and objectives of the following agencies: Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, by Max A. McCall,

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assistant chief; Bureau of Agricultural Economics, by Bureau Chief O. V. Wells; and Production and Marketing Administration, by John I. Thompson, assistant PMA administrator for marketing.

• **New Members Attend** — Ransom E. Aldrich, cotton producer at Michigan City, Miss., and chairman of the National Cotton Council's Production and Marketing Committee, was reelected chairman of the Cotton and Cottonseed Committee. New members attending a meeting of this group for the first time were A. B. Conner, producer, Marlin, Texas; Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, Charlotte, N. C.; and J. Russel Kennedy, general manager of the California Cotton Cooperative Association, Bakersfield, Calif.

Other members attending included: Harry Caldwell, producer, Greensboro, N. C.; Horace Hayden, executive vice-president, National Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma City, Okla.; M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research, West Point Manufacturing Co., Shawmut, Ala.; Burris C. Jackson, Jackson & Co., National Cotton Council director, Hillsboro, Texas; Elwood H. Smith, producer, Casa Grande, Ariz.; John H. Todd, National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, Washington, D. C.; Roy Davis, manager, Plains Cooperative Gins, Lubbock, Texas; A. L. Durand, president, Chickasha Cotton Oil Co., and vice-president, National Cotton Council, Hobart, Okla.; T. H. Gregory, executive vice-president, National Cottonseed Products Association,

Memphis Tenn.; H. L. Wingate, producer, vice-president, National Cotton Council, Macon, Ga. Maurice R. Cooper, assistant to the ARA administrator, is executive secretary of the committee.

Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., attended the meeting as a representative of the national Agricultural Research Policy Committee.

Mexican Cotton Estimate Is Revised Upward

The 1949-50 cotton crop in Mexico is now estimated at about 985,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), based on nearly complete ginning reports. This estimate is 415,000 bales or 73 percent higher than last year's previous record crop of 570,000 bales and 85,000 bales above the last previous estimate for the current crop year.

Area harvested in 1949-50 is now estimated at 1,446,000 acres, representing an increase of 38 percent over last year's estimate of 1,050,000 acres.

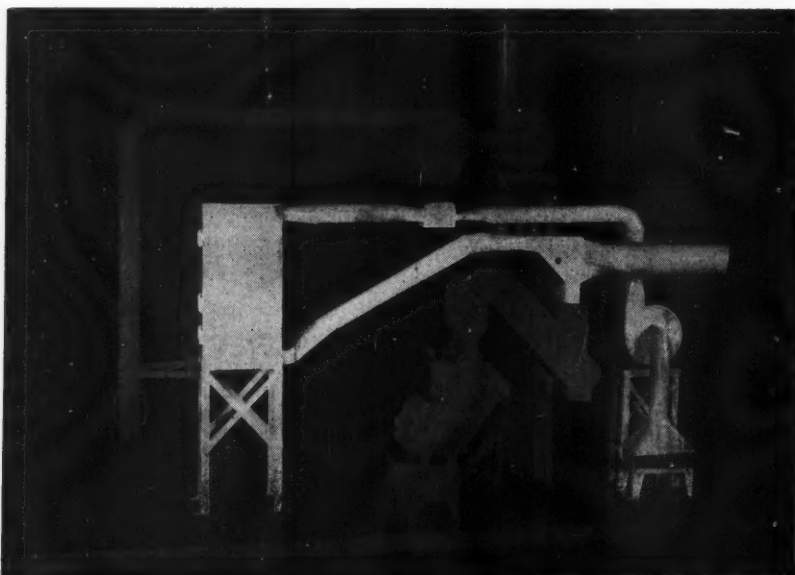
Yields per acre averaged about 326 pounds in 1949 compared with 261 pounds in 1948. Higher yields in 1949 were attributed to several important factors: (1) extension of irrigation to additional areas in the Matamoros district where approximately 50 percent of the cotton land is now under irrigation, (2) improved methods of insect control, (3) use of better seed for planting and (4) unusually favorable weather during most of the season.

Quality and staple length of the 1949 crop were unusually high, especially the Matamoros crop from which about half of the exports in 1949-50 will be drawn. Surplus from the entire 1949 crop in Mexico is estimated at 700,000 bales, of which about 600,000 have already been exported. Most of the exports thus far this year have been destined for Canada, Middle and Western Europe, and the Far East. Import statistics for Canada and Belgium indicate that those countries may have been the principal destinations.

High yields, high wages, favorable prices and quick disposal of the surplus this year have stimulated considerable enthusiasm for further expansion of cotton acreage in 1950. Cotton acreage is expected to reach 1,725,000 to 1,750,000 acres in 1950 or about 300,000 acres above the 1949 acreage. Such an acreage increase under favorable weather conditions would result in a 1950 crop of at least 1,100,000 bales. The greatest increase is likely to take place in the Matamoros district with smaller increases expected in the Laguna district and in states touching the Gulf of Lower California on the east side. No appreciable increases are expected in other areas.

Notices were posted recently in Mexico's cotton areas to the effect that 50,000 laborers will be needed to pick this year's crop in July, August and September. Increased credits are being advanced to cotton growers in some of the principal cotton growing areas.

Prices for Mexican cotton sold on foreign markets are averaging around 1.5 to two cents a pound below comparable qualities of U.S. cotton and have enabled exporters to dispose of the crop rapidly despite the fact that practically all importers in foreign countries are required to pay for Mexican cotton in American dollars.



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Fats and Oils:

World Production Exceeds Prewar

All categories of edible fats and oils contribute to increase, with animal fats and olive oil showing largest gains.

World production of fats and oils in 1949, up five percent over 1948, exceeded the prewar level of production for the first time since the end of hostilities. Total production from all important vegetable and animal sources is estimated at just over 22 million short tons, compared with less than 21 million last year and the 1935-39 average of 21.8 million. Increases occurred in all categories of edible fats and oils, with animal fats and olive oil contributing most to the gains in 1949. The output of industrial oils declined somewhat, largely because of smaller flaxseed crops in the U.S. and Canada.

In general, 1949 saw the end of the acute shortages in the world's supply of fats and oils. The situation should improve further in 1950 when much of the 1949 production will be available for distribution. Except in the United Kingdom, consumer rationing was discontinued in Western Europe. Even in the United Kingdom, the level of consumption was reasonably high relative to prewar and higher than in many other Western countries, with rationing continued to assure equitable distribution among the population.

• **Per Capita Consumption Is Still Low**—In spite of these marked improvements, the world remains short of fats and oils compared with the per capita level of consumption before the war, and even shorter if inadequate prewar diets for many peoples are taken into account. On the basis of population increases alone, the over-all world deficit is nearly two million tons. Moreover, the recovery of production has not been uniform for all areas and therefore geographic distribution of world supplies remains considerably different from what it was in the prewar period.

International trade in 1949 of fats and oils and raw materials (fat equivalent basis), while substantially higher than in earlier postwar years, was just over five million tons, compared with more than 6.5 million tons on the average from 1935 to 1939.

• **U.S. Exports Increase**—Much of the increase in production since prewar has occurred in the U.S. and exports from the U.S. during 1949 made the largest single contribution to the alleviation of the world shortage. On an oil equivalent basis, net exports exceeded one-half million tons, whereas as recently as 1937-41 the U.S. had a net import balance of three-fourths million ton annually. Thus, compared to the earlier period, this country provided 1½ million tons more fats and oils for consumption in other parts of the world. Indications are that U.S. exports will decline somewhat during 1950 because of the intensified shortage of dollar exchange in importing countries. As exportable surpluses of fats and oils

accumulate in dollar areas, shortages will be intensified in certain non-dollar areas.

Stated in another way, this is likely to mean continued high prices in soft currency areas relative to prices in dollar areas. During 1949, as an illustration of this disparity, sterling prices of a basic group of fats and oils were five times the prewar level while U.S. prices for fats and oils fell to less than 1½ times the prewar level. Even with low dollar prices, a liberal use of dollar aid program funds was necessary to step up U.S. exports and relieve shortages in the non-dollar countries.

• **Edible Vegetable Oils Supply Goes Up**—As a result of the abundant olive oil output, the supply of edible vegetable oils from the 1949 oilseed crops is expected to reach approximately 7.7 million tons, an

increase of six percent over 1948 and 10 percent over the prewar average. Mediterranean olive oil output, which is believed to exceed that of last season by about 86 percent, will alleviate the short supply situation in that area caused by the poor olive crop of 1948. Although most of the olive oil is consumed within the producing countries, a sizeable quantity is expected to be available for export in 1950. The increase over 1948, by about 150,000 tons, in the supply of cottonseed and peanut oils is counterbalanced by the decrease in the estimated quantity of soybean, sunflower and sesame oils.

• **Palm Oils Still Below Prewar**—World production of the oils included in the palm group, estimated at 2.4 million tons in 1949, exceeded by 10 percent the

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output in 1948 and represented 90 percent of the prewar average. The 1949 production of copra, in terms of oil, is estimated at 1.3 million tons. This is about six percent above that of a year earlier and equals the 1947 output, which was the largest since the immediate prewar years. Philippine exports were smaller than anticipated but Indonesia's shipments were considerably greater. Based on information now available, exports from most of the other copra-producing countries were larger than in 1948.

Estimates indicate that the combined output of palm oil and palm kernel oil in 1949 was somewhat larger than in 1948 and exceeded by a small margin the 1935-39 average. With the settlement

of political difficulties in Indonesia and mechanized improvements in the industry in Africa, supplies available for international trade in 1950 are expected to increase.

• **Industrial Vegetable Oils**—Production in 1949 is estimated at 3.2 million tons, four percent less than the high output in the preceding year but larger than the prewar average. With the exception of rapeseed, there was a general decrease in this group of oils. The sharpest percentage decline occurred in oiticica and tung oils. Brazil, the only producer of oiticica, harvested an exceptionally small crop, and the reduction of China's tung oil output was the result of both political and economic conditions.

Although castor bean production was slightly below the record output in 1948, it was still above prewar and exports in 1950 are expected to be but slightly below those of last year. Since most of the rapeseed is consumed within the producing countries, world trade of this oilseed is not affected to a great extent by the size of the crop.

Despite a smaller linseed output in 1949, the tonnage of linseed oil available for international trade in 1950—the result of a large carryover of supplies from the 1948 flaxseed crop—is more than sufficient to supply the deficit countries with the quantities they will be able to purchase. This is because a large portion of the surplus is in the dollar areas.

• **Animal Fats**—The production of animal fats in 1949 exceeded eight million tons—about eight percent higher than the previous year but slightly less than the prewar average. Thus production of animal fats, the most important category in total tonnage, has not kept pace with the expansion of vegetable oils, which were 10 percent above prewar. At the same time, the sharp increase in the world's production of tallow and greases, from 1,450,000 tons in 1935-39 to 2,200,000 tons in 1949 or an increase of over ½ million tons, is by far the most important single item in restoring total production of fats and oils to prewar levels. About 53 percent of all tallow and greases was produced in the U.S., where production has more than doubled since prewar. World butter and lard production continued their recovery above earlier postwar years, but remained well below the prewar level.

• **Marine Oils**—World production in 1949 of marine oils—whale and fish—estimated at 684,000 tons, was up 10 percent from that of 1948 though still well below prewar. This increase resulted principally from a substantial expansion in the production of fish oil, about one-fourth greater than in 1948. The increase of whale oil output, however, was small because the catch of baleen whales during the 1948-49 Antarctic whaling season again was limited to a maximum of 16,000 blue-whale units under the regulations of the 1946 International Whaling Convention.

• **Anhydrous ammonia**, which is applied in a gaseous form, has a much longer residual effect than nitrate of soda, often lasting the entire growing season. This form of nitrogen can be applied to land slightly cheaper than nitrate derived from nitrate of soda delivered at the farmer's barn.

Agricultural Economy Showed Sharpest 1949 Decline

Enough figures are now available to give a pretty good picture of what happened in the United States economy last year, USDA says. With a few exceptions, the important measures of economic activity registered declines, with the sharpest occurring in the agricultural yardsticks.

Over all, economic activity in 1949 was not far below the boom year of 1948. The value of all goods and services produced amounted to 258.7 billion dollars, only 1½ percent below 1948. The flow of income to consumers amounted to only slightly less than in 1948. Because of income-tax reduction, consumers actually had a little more to spend. For farmers, though, the income picture was not so bright. Realized net of farm operators dropped off 15 percent from 1948. Consumers continued to spend their income in 1949 at about the same rate as the previous year.

Industry produced about eight percent less goods in 1949 than in 1948. Biggest drop occurred in the summer. Output then picked up and was continuing to gain as the new year began. New construction continued a bright spot in the business picture. The value of new building begun last year reached a record of 19.3 billion dollars, three percent more than a year earlier. Employment, both farm and nonfarm, averaged 58.7 million in 1949, 700,000 less than the year before.

Price trends pointed generally downward last year. Prices farmers receive led the way, averaging 13 percent below 1948. Wholesale prices were down six percent from 1948. Living costs of urban consumers stayed within one percent of the 1948 level. Prices paid by farmers for both family living and production items averaged about three percent below 1948.

• More than 470 million dollars were lost by cotton farmers to the boll weevil and other pests in 1949, according to estimates of the National Cotton Council.

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EDITORIAL

Comment

FIND THE OTHERS

■ When we first began pulling out of their Communist rat holes in this country those sleazy-brained Americans who are idiots enough to swallow the poisonous teachings of Moscow, most of us were shocked almost into disbelief.

We didn't see then, nor do most Americans now, how anybody with even limited intelligence could forswear life as we know it here for what actually is slavery in its purest form.

The Alger Hiss case, and now the Judith Coplon-Valentin A. Gubitchev affair, are grim reminders that conspiracy against this country is possible and actually is being practiced by Americans who are far above the lowest fringes of our society.

The Hiss case brings to mind the warnings against his kind that we have been hearing since the war ended. Members of the National Cottonseed Products Association who attended the 1949 convention at French Lick have not forgotten what their general counsel, Senator Christie Benet of Columbia, S. C., had to say about the Hisses and the Coplons in his annual address.

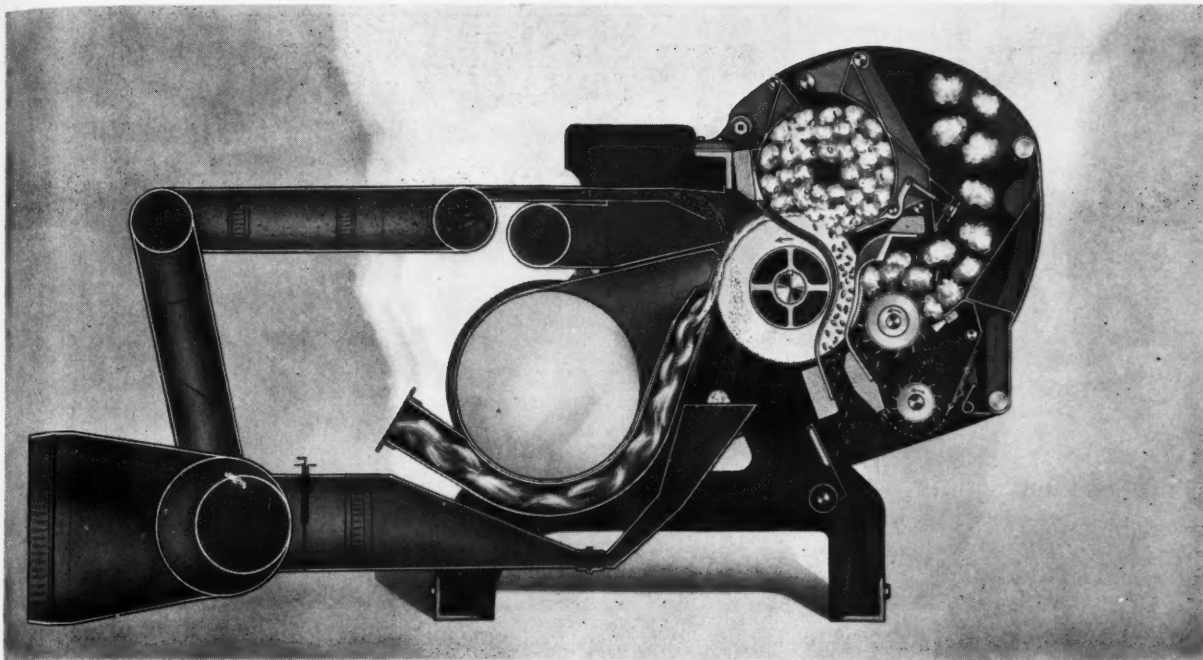
He was discussing the plans of Moscow for world conquest and the serious threat to this country in the activities of our own people who had thrown in with the Communists. The Whittaker Chambers-pumpkin story had broken not long before and Hiss, Leo Pressman and John Abt—the latter government attorneys—had figured in investigations by the un-American activities Committee.

Of these men Senator Benet said, "... the thing that irritates me and shocks me is that those men will do things and work with groups who really are opposed to the type of life and the type of government that you and I believe in, and then the moment they are cornered, they yell for the protection of the Constitution and every right that the Constitution gives loyal citizens. Instead of standing up and fighting it out, the minute that the whip cracks and they are brought to taw, they holler for the protection of the very Constitution that they want to change. I have a deep-seated contempt," the Senator said, "for the type of mind that can be thus led astray." The warnings sounded by Senator Benet almost a year ago have been more than justified by events of the past few weeks.

We have no inclination to feel sorry (as some do) for the highly placed who, for *whatever* reason, sell us out to an avowed enemy of the country. And we are no less contemptuous of the lazy, loutish element in this country who thrive on foreign "isms" than we are of the so-called high-intelligence group who are said to embrace Communism simply because our Democracy seems commonplace to them. They are our enemies, no matter where they come from, and should be treated as such.

There probably are other Hisses and Coplons in high places in our government, men and women who have already been bought and paid for by Moscow. This smelly contingent is charged with the current assault against the FBI and efforts to create the impression that it is violating the "rights" of certain Americans. The answer to those efforts, it seems to us, is to pull more of the rats out of their holes and to hold them up for all the rest of us to see what they really are.

We had better do a little closer listening to those real Americans like Senator Benet, men who see the dangers and have the courage to warn us against them. We have found some of the rats—now let's find the others.



Dynamic - Pneumatic Dual Moting and Lint Cleaning **GULLETT GIN**

Into a new gin Gullett has added the application of high velocity air to the gin saw to remove motes, grass and extraneous matter during the ginning process.

The application—the system—is simple, trouble free, inexpensive to install and does not require an additional operator.

The new system in no way slows down the high capacity of this new gin on any type of cotton. Results are amazing and outstanding. The ginner who has operated this new gin, and those ginners, buyers and classers who have watched it in operation quickly realized that the actual cleaning of the lint and grade improvement is truly remarkable, and that the results had been accomplished without roughness in the sample and without the loss of lint.



GULLETT GIN COMPANY

Amite, Louisiana

Atlanta, Georgia

Dallas, Texas

Memphis, Tenn.

HARDWICKE-ETTER SPLIT RIB GIN

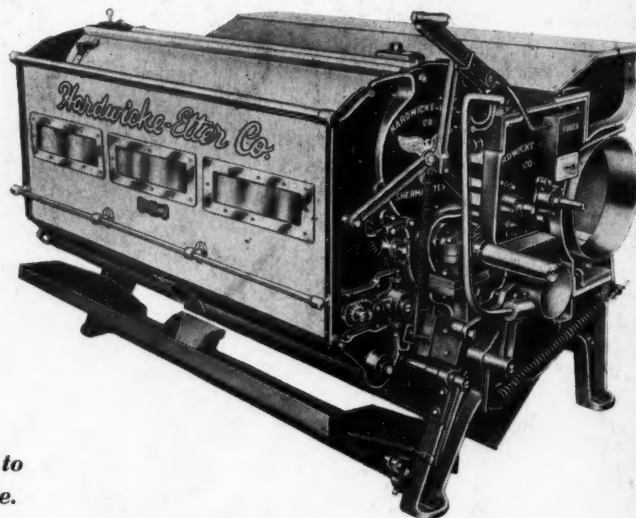
With:

Hot Roll Box for smoother sample

Suction Mote Control for cleaner sample

Split Huller Rib for fiber length protection

And the many fine features built into the gin which are easily adjusted by the operator, to make the finished bale of greater value



Note the sturdy construction to give long, trouble-free service.

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

SHERMAN, TEXAS

EVERYBODY IS TALKING ABOUT THE NEW

MURRAY

90

Greater Capacity

Cleaner Sample

**VISIT OUR BIG DEMONSTRATION PLANT
AND SEE THEM IN OPERATION**

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS

MEMPHIS

ATLANTA

